Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,099. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for TUESDAY: FAIR and WARMER.

Wheat, 80 cents; corn, 30½ cents; cotton, 7 15-16 cents.

Stock market active and strong, with outsiders buying.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 16.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Court Calendars.—Page 16.

Business Troubles.—Page 16.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 13.

Martin J. Halpern, a chemist, killed himself with poison.—Page 15.

The Manhattan Elevated Road has decided to test an air motor on its Sixth Avenue line.—Page 9.

Phrenologists celebrated yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Francis Gall's first lecture on phrenology.—Page 9.

Mrs. Eunice Russ Davis, the oldest female abolitionist living, celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday in Dedham, Mass., yesterday.

Col. Waring's men all at work cleaning streets. Contractor Tate's men are not yet employed. The Mayor denies a story.—Page 9.

The retail grocers may lay a boycott against jobbers who cater to the department stores at their convention Thursday.—Page 15.

THE TIMES has received an immense number of suggestions for a motto to take the place of "All the News That's Fit to Print."—ago 9.

The National Democracy has decided to pay special attention during the remainder of the campaign to the doubtful Southern States.—Page 3.

John Lawrence, aged seventy-two, pleaded guilty in Worcester, Mass., yesterday to theft, to forgery, and to having impersonated a priest.—Page 16.

That the Republicans must work hard to gain control of the United States Senate is shown by an analysis of the composition of the present body.—Page 2.

Chief Conlin yesterday sent out general instructions concerning election matters to all precinct commanders with strict orders to enforce them.—Page 15.

M. Challomel-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Jules Ferry, and ex-President of the French Senate, died in Paris yesterday.—Page 16.

The steamship Worsley Hall arrived here and was beached, with her cargo of cotton on fire, after the crew had fought for their lives for three days.—Page 9.

A large delegation from Newark, Trenton, and other places in New-Jersey, called on Major McKinley, yesterday, at Canton. The visitors were warmly received.—Page 2.

Supt. Henkel talked yesterday on obstructing the sidewalks. The condition of Park Place and Vesey Street, west of Broadway, was discussed.—Page 9.

Mrs. Margaret A. Scott of 159 West Thirtieth Street, a mulatto, was murdered in her doorway. No neighbors heard the shot or saw the murderer. Her husband is suspected.—Page 8.

Fire in the Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., damaged them more than $55,000 yesterday, and has temporarily thrown 4,500 men out of work.—Page 2.

Chief Conlin and President Roosevelt are investigating charges of police blackmail at the Harlem Market. Police Captain Moynihan is prominently mentioned in the matter.—Page 15.

Judge Dykman decided that Congressman Ben L. Fairchild could not have his name printed on the ballots in the Sixteenth Congressional District as an Independent Republican candidate.—Page 2.

Henry H. Morangs, who was known ten years ago as one of the shrewdest and most combative lawyers in New-York, died at Mount Sinai Hospital. He had spent all his money, and was poverty-stricken.—Page 7.

Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association's parade next Saturday, has issued directions for the assembling and march. There will be no postponement on account of the weather.—Page 8.

Henry W. Cornell, State Secretary of the Silver Party and son of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, was arrested for issuing drafts on silver headquarters which were dishonored. He wanted to dabble in politics, and "Ollie" Teall showed him how.—Page 8.

Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterday held their first meeting since July, and authorized the construction of a pneumatic mail tube and an incline at the New-York terminal. A Board of Engineers to consider rapid transit on the bridge was authorized.—Page 15.

The definition of the word collision as used in marine insurance policies has at last been settled. Judge Gaynor, in Long Island City, has decided that the word refers only to collision of vessels with vessels, and not with any other floating object.—Page 9.

A contest will take place over the estate left by Joseph H. Whitelegge, a much-married man. Three widows survive him. One of the three has married again, and cares nothing for the property. The other two want it, and so do the children of his first wife.—Page 9.

The second game of the tie match between Tschigorin and Charousek to determine who shall have the first prize in the Buda-Pesth chess tournament, was won yesterday by Tschigorin. If he wins another game or makes a draw he will be the winner of the match.—Page 6.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

Balloting Will Begin Nov. 10—Assembly to Meet To-morrow.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—The General Assembly will meet Wednesday, and three-fourths of the members are here now. Judge C. F. Crisp's death complicates the political situation, and there will be an interesting contest for the United States Senate.

No one has announced himself as being in the race as yet, but probably there will be half a dozen candidates. The balloting for Senator to succeed Gen. John B. Gordon will begin Nov. 10.

H. A. Jenkins of Putnam County will be elected Speaker of the House without opposition. Henry Dunwoody of Glynn and R. L. Berner of Monroe are candidates for President of the Senate. There are twenty Judges and Solicitors to be elected by th Legislature, and there are forty candidates.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Coroner Minchell of Delaware County, and Chief of Police Gray of Chester, Penn., arrived here this morning after the body of Mrs. Elbert H. Postel, recently buried in Grace Church Cemetery. An investigation of the circumstances of the deaths of the four wives of Postel has been ordered, and the body of the last Mrs. Postel, who died in Wayne, Penn., will probably be taken there for an autopsy. Postel lectured here at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall two years ago on Palestine.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Oct. 26.—The body of a man was found by hunters yesterday at the head of Chappel Rapids, in the Menominee River, eight miles above this city. There was a strap around the neck and waist, as though the man had been thrown into the water and anchored. The body is supposed to be that of a farmer named Matteson, who has been missing since Thursday.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—Harry Katz, aged twenty-five, was found dead in his room, in Allegheny, to-day. He had taken morphine, it is believed, with suicidal intent. He was a salesman and a collector for a provision company. He was despondent and had business troubles.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—Helen Nugent, five years old, living in Norfolk Street, Cambridge, was burned to death this morning. The child was playing with matches while in bed.

ALL BUT TWELVE STATES

REPUBLICAN MANAGERS' FIGURES FOR McKINLEY.

Bulletins from the Headquarters in Chicago—Hanna and Payne Predict that Thirty-three States Will Support the Republican Candidates—Majority of 125,000 to 140,000 Claimed in Illinois—Reports as to Other States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Republican National Committee to-day issued a bulletin claiming thirty-three of the forty-five States for McKinley. Only twelve States are conceded as likely to go for Bryan, and in five of these the Republicans say they have a good fighting chance.

Chairman Hanna was in the best of spirits to-day. He had a conference with Committeeman Payne on reaching headquarters, and the two went over the electoral votes of the various States.

"McKinley and Hobart Electors will carry at least thirty-three States of the Union," said Mr. Hanna to Mr. Payne.

"That was my opinion at the beginning of the fight, weeks ago," said Mr. Payne. "Maybe things will look even brighter before Saturday night."

The column of States conceded to Bryan at the Republican headquarters and those designated as doubtful include only these: Florida, 4 Electors; Nevada, 3; Idaho, 3; Colorado, 4; Montana, 3; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; Georgia, 13; Mississippi, 9; South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 8; Utah, 3. Total Electors, 86.

The Republicans say they have hopes of carrying Georgia, Texas, Virginia, Montana, and Idaho.

Minnesota and North and South Dakota are put down as certain to give Republican majorities. In fact, reports from Minnesota show the Republicans are gaining steadily.

The silver Democrats of Indiana are reported as conceding the State to McKinley by 20,000 majority. John P. Frenzel, Treasurer of the National Committee of the gold-standard Democratic organization, is a citizen of the Hoosier State, and to-day raised his estimated minimum anti-silver majority from 10,000 to 15,000.

Committeeman Leland of Kansas says Kansas and Nebraska are certain to show Republican majorities, and that Kentucky will "turn down Bryan and free silver to the tune of 25,000 majority for McKinley."

Mr. Payne said to-day the Republican leaders were thoroughly justified in predicting a plurality for McKinley in Illinois of 125,000 to 140,000.

A CONFIDENT REPUBLICAN.

National Committeeman Durbin's Claims for McKinley.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 26.—National Committeeman W. T. Durbin of Indiana, who is in charge of the campaign in Indiana and Michigan for the Republicans, is home again, after accompanying Harrison over the State. In speaking of the outlook, Mr. Durbin said:

"I am now in a position to say that Indiana will give 50,000 for McKinley. I do not make this estimate on the strength of the demonstrations of the crowds I have seen the last week, while with Mr. Harrison, but on reliable poll returns.

"Michigan will go against Bryan 60,000, and Illinois from 150,000 to 200,000. Iowa will turn against the free-silver man with 60,000, Kansas with 10,000, Minnesota 30,000, Nebraska from 5,000 to 10,000, and Kentucky, Maryland, New-Jersey, and Delaware will all be in the McKinley column. Both Virginia and West Virginia will go against Bryan, and he will also lose California, Washington, and South Dakota.

"This may sound rather like claiming the earth, but I do not make this as an idle prediction. I mean what I say. The National Democrats will poll a surprisingly large vote in many States."

CIPHERING ON NORTH CAROLINA.

State Ticket Claimed for Republicans and Populists by 90,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 26.—Senator Butler's paper will to-morrow publish an estimate of the vote in North Carolina. It will say:

"There are 233,000 white voters in the State, of which 60,000 are Republicans and 68,000 Populists, but to be on the safe side we will say 50,000 each.

"This leaves 123,000 as the maximum number of votes the Democrats can poll for their State ticket. The Republicans and Populists on their co-operation ticket will have 109,000 colored voters who will vote it quite solidly, and to these must be added 60,000 white Republicans and 50,000 Populists, and the total is 219,000, a difference of 96,000 in favor of the co-operationists.

"These figures, in our opinion, show that the co-operation State and Congressional ticket will win by one of the biggest majorities ever known in North Carolina."

West Virginia for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, spent Sunday in Washington after a week's campaigning in West Virginia, and left to-day for his home in Pennsylvania, where he will put in the last week of the campaign in the district where ex-Congressman Sibley is a candidate for Congress on the Silver-Democratic ticket. Mr. McDowell expressed the opinion while here that McKinley would carry West Virginia by from 18,000 to 25,000 majority.

Admiral Belknap for Mr. McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Dr. Edward Bedloe, ex-Consul to Amoy, China, who has been campaigning among the gold Democrats, was at headquarters to-day. He showed a letter which he had received from Admiral Belknap, U. S. N. It was partly as follows: "I am combating the heresies of free-silver coinage and the abominations of the Chicago platform. As an old, A No. 1, a live oak, copper-fastened Democrat, I shall vote the Republican ticket this year for the first time in my life."

Judge Long's Case Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Long-Lochren pension case was dismissed to-day by the United States Supreme Court upon the authority of previous decisions of that court to abate proceedings against public officers who have died or left the service. Commissioner Lochren having resigned his office, Judge Long's case is dismissed.

SENATOR PALMER'S SUCCESSOR.

Almost Sure to be a Republican and Five Are Candidates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Prominent politicians are paying more attention to candidates for the Legislature this fall than usual, and the reason is to be found in the fact that the next Assembly will choose a successor to Senator John M. Palmer.

The Republican leaders are more interested than the Democratic managers, because the comfortable majority of hold-over members of the State Senate is almost certain to give the former control of the joint session.

Of the five avowed candidates for United States Senator, four are residents of Cook County—M. B. Madden, W. E. Mason, John M. Hamilton, and George E. Adams. Col. Clarke E. Carr lives at Galesburg. Madden and Mason are the only aspirants who have tried so far to get the nominees for the Legislature. Mason lives in the Second Senatorial District and Madden in the Fifth.

In the First Senatorial District the Republican candidates for the House are W. G. Laub, C. A. Watkins, and J. J. Horan, the last being in the Independent column. Including the First and Fifth Wards and part of the Second this district is ruled entirely by the machine, and whoever represents it at Springfield is extremely likely to do whatever the machine dictates.

The representatives from the First are therefore generally counted for Madden. But there is a holdover Senator in the First District, P. V. Fitzpatrick, who may not prove so tractable. John C. Sterchie and John Budinger are the silver Democratic nominees. Sterchie was in the last House. Joseph Friedman is the gold-standard Democratic candidate.

The Republicans will probably carry the Second District by a tremendous majority, as the Twelfth Ward poll indicates that that ward will break its record next week and simply swamp the Democratic candidates. Being an even number district, the Second elects a Senator this year.

Moses Salomon, the Democratic incumbent, is a candidate for re-election. S. H. Case is the Republican nominee. Case is a member of the Republican State Committee, and, being a cog in the machine, will vote for Madden, as the machine will command him to do. With him on the ticket are P. A. Rowe and A. W. Nohe, nominees for the House. Rowe is an admirer of W. E. Mason, but declines to tell whom he will vote for at this time. Nohe will vote for Madden.

The silver Democrats nominated only one candidate for the House—P. J. McGinnis, who at present holds a Republican job in the City Clerk's office. It will be a close contest between McGinnis and S. P. Cody, the gold Democratic nominee. Cody has said that he will not vote for any free silver Democrat for United States Senator, and that has helped him among the sound-money men.

WORK OF A SILVER MOB.

Sound-Money Meeting in Chicago Broken Up by Hoodlums.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—While a sound-money meeting was in progress to-night at Pulaski Hall, on Eighteenth Street, a band of hoodlums entered the hall and began to shout for Bryan and Altgeld, interrupting the speakers. Many of the intruders were drunk, and soon began to fight among themselves. Roger Considen was badly hurt.

Three times the mob rushed toward the platform, but the leaders' nerve failed, and they contented themselves by hurrahing for Bryan and Altgeld. It was feared they would try to turn the lights out, and a guard was placed at the switch controlling the electric current.

The sound-money speakers finally had to desist, and made their escape by means of a passageway beneath the stage that communicated with the cellar.

The Pulaski Hall meeting was one of a number held to-night by the gold-standard Democrats.

W. S. Forman, candidate for Governor, made two speeches this evening. In company with Controller Eckels and E. R. E. Kimbrough of Danville, Mr. Forman addressed a meeting at Boulevard Hall, Fifty-fifth and Halsted Streets, at 8 o'clock, and an hour later appeared at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth Street and Indiana Avenue, where D. V. Samuels and B. J. Wertheimer also spoke.

It was thought the silver Democrats might attempt to break up the meetings, and precautions were taken to exclude all persons suspected of having in their possession over-ripe eggs and other missiles adapted to silverite target practice. No trouble was created except in Pulaski Hall.

ESCAPED A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Workman Nearly Crushed by a Revolving Drill.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 26.—William Volkman, a machinist employed at Pond's Machine Tool Works, where the disappearing gun carriages for the United States Government are made, had a miraculous escape from a horrible death this morning.

He was working around a rapidly revolving drill when his clothes came in contact with the machinery and commenced to wind around the drill. Nearer and nearer he was drawn to one machine, as piece by piece his clothes were torn off him, and before his companions could stop the machinery the man was spinning around like a top. Luckily, just as it seemed as though his life was to be crushed out, the drill loosened and fell to the floor. Volkman was picked up with his clothes torn to shreds and his whole body a mass of bruises. He was taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital, where he was treated, and afterward he was taken to his home.

$5,000 to $1 on Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The largest odds given in this campaign on any State were recorded at the Calumet Club, in Chicago, a few evevnings ago. A wager was made of $5,000 to $1 that McKinley would carry Pennsylvania, and the money was posted. The money has been placed with a private stakeholder and nobody at the club will tell the names of the bettors.

In Memory of William E. Russell.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Twenty-five hundred citizens of Cambridge gathered at Sanders's Theatre, Harvard, this evening to participate in the memorial services of William Eustis Russell. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied. The eulogy was delivered by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

Two Men Hit by a Train—One Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—Two unknown men were struck by a railroad train on the Harrison side of the river this evening. One was killed, and the other was so badly injured his name has not been obtained, and it is thought he will die.

A BIG BLAZE IN CHICAGO

OVER $1,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The Flames Continued Only an Hour, but They Caused Immense Damage in That Time—Thousands of Bushels of Grain Sacrificed to the Blaze—The Place Where the Fire Started Was a Veritable Fuel House for Flames.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—In less than an hour at noon to-day fire destroyed $1,200,000 worth of property on the North Branch of the Chicago River, in a dilapidated locality known as Goose Island. The Pacific Grain Elevators A and B, owned by the Chicago and Pacific Elevator Company, were completely destroyed, and several frame dwellings adjoining were swept away in the avalanche of flame. There were more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat stored in the two great elevators. The loss on that is estimated at $861,000; on corn, $34,800, and a small loss on oats. The loss on the buildings and machinery is placed at nearly $300,000. Insurance fully covers the losses.

Superintendent Perry said the fire started in Elevator B, in the south part, and he believes it was caused by sparks from a passing tug in the river. No more dangerous spot for a big fire to start could be found in the city. It is a veritable fuel house for flame. Close to the burned structures are the Armour elevator, the biggest in the world; the immense malting house of Hale & Curtis, and the extensive docks and sheds of the Crescent Coal Company. Burning brands from the cataract of flaming grain and falling roofs and walls ignited the roof of the malthouse every few minutes, and a dozen lines of hose were needed to save the building from destruction.

When the first of the twenty-five engine companies arrived on the scene a water attack was at once made on the boiler room, where the fire was reported to have started, but in a few minutes the firemen were forced by blinding steam and fierce heat to beat a hasty retreat, leaving behind them part of their hose equipment.

Five firemen of another company, who were fighting the blaze from the roof of the elevator office, a one-story brick building, had a narrow escape from death. The roof they were on fell in by the building catching fire underneath them, and they fell with it before a word of warning could be given. Fortunately the firemen seized the hose, and the walls projecting a little above the collapsed roof, they hung over the fiery furnace until rescued by their comrades.

A hundred or more freight cars of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road were rescued from beneath the flaming pillars at the peril of railroad men, who coupled the cars, and then some had to be left.

A huge pall of black smoke was rolled by the wind and in its wake every preparation was made to remove portable property in case the flames jumped across the river. The heat was intense enough to blister buildings a block distant. Thousands of spectators gathered and cheered in wonder and admiration at the grand sight, unique in the annals of fire history.

Great bins, containing thousands of bushels of dry grain, one above the other, were eaten gradually away by the flames. One bin withstood the destroyer longer than the rest and hung suspended in the fiery air. One side caught fire near the bottom and the heap of grain, released from its confinement, poured to the ground, a hundred feet below, to be met by the flames in its descent, the whole forming a picture of a burning Niagara.

OLDEST FEMALE ABOLITIONIST.

Mrs. Eunice Davis Celebrates Her Ninety-sixth Birthday.

DEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Eunice Russ Davis, the surviving member of the Woman's Anti-Slavery Board of Boston, and the oldest female abolitionist in the United States, observed her ninety-sixth anniversary at her home in this town to-day.

Mrs. Davis was born in North Andover. Her mother was a full-blooded Narragansett Indian. Her father was Prince Ames, of white and Indian parentage. She was twice married. Her first husband was Robert Amos, and her second John Davis. She has three children living, one daughter and two sons.

Physically she is remarkably well preserved. Mentally she seems to be failing, in that her memory seems to be less strong than a year ago. Many friends and relatives called to pay their respects.

BRIDEGROOM DIED OF GRIEF.

Overcome After Returning from the Burial of a Sister.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Oct. 26.—William L. Lorch, twenty-nine years of age, a prosperous merchant of this village, died yesterday after returning from the funeral of his sister.

Mr. Lorch was married a week ago last Thursday. His bride was Miss Carrie Sellers. They went to live with the father of the bride on Fulton Street. Mr. Lorch's youngest sister, to whom he was greatly attached, died on Thursday. At the grave he was greatly overcome and could not be consoled. Shortly after reaching home he was taken with a pain near the heart. He died in a short time.

Mr. Sellers, father of the bride, while trying to revive his son-in-law, was stricken with nervous prostration, and is still prostrated.

LAYING WASTE FORMOSA.

Many Towns Destroyed by the Japanese Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Reports from Formosa received by the Chinese papers state that the island is being laid waste by the Japanese. A private letter from Formosa to The China Mail, published at Kongkong, says:

"All the villages I passed on the road from Kagee to Hunlim, including the big town of Towlak, are entirely destroyed and deserted. There being so few Chinese in the villages, I could not verify all the reports of atrocities. However, in one village I was told by an eye witness, an old woman, that her husband, with about 150 innocent people, (men, women, and children,) had been massacred by the Japanese soldiers."

OFFICIALS STILL AT ODDS.

Strong Feeling in Yonkers—No Arrests and Few Developments.

YONKERS, Oct. 26.—A statement which may have some important bearing on the Hamlin J. Andrus case was made this afternoon by Charles Mallinson, an expert electrician. He declared that he made an examination of the wiring and other mechanism that was found in the cellar of the office building, and declared that all the wiring was done by the same person. His opinion was based on the manner in which the knots were tied in the wires, and other things. It will be remembered that Hiram Andrus acknowledged that he placed the wires under the building for the call bells.

Two wills left by Mr. Andrus were found to-day. The first was dated 1885, and the second, which was found among the papers in the office safe, was dated in 1891. In both cases all property is left to Mr. Andrus's wife.

The inquest, which was to occur this afternoon, has been postponed again, and will probably be held Wednesday evening. It is likely an arrest will be made by that time. There are now ten detectives, in addition to the regular police, at work on the case, but no information is given out by any of the officials.

It was said this afternoon that Charles Washburn of Sing Sing will be brought here. He was employed in his uncle's store at 8 Broadway until three weeks ago, and is said to have made the sale of the dry batteries found in the cellar. Young Louis McLeod, the boy who was brought from Jamaica, L. I., Saturday last, is still in custody.

The feeling between Coroner Miles and Chief Mangin seems to be intensified. City Judge William C. Kellogg this afternoon openly declared that the Coroner was working against the best interests of everybody concerned by interfering with the police in the case.

All employes of the factories belonging to the company went to work this morning. Not one was missing.

MINERS WHO WANT WIVES.

Good Chances for Plenty of Women in British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Mining camps at Train Creek and Boundary Creek, British Columbia, where there are ten men to one woman, want wives. Steady work, with good pay, with the fact that British Columbia laws frown severely on gambling and drinking, have made the miners prosperous.

The question of getting wives was raised recently as a joke, but the outcome has been to thoroughly advertise the fact that a large number of marriageable girls can find good husbands by emigrating to the mining districts of British Columbia.

J. G. Devlin, a prominent miner, who went recently to Toronto and Montreal to sell mining property, discussed the matter and got the newspapers to discuss it. He told the Canadians that if they would send 1,500 nice girls out to Rossland alone, every one of them would get a good husband. Reports show that already the girls are taking up the matter seriously. The miners are willing, and the first lot of would-be wives will be arranged for next Spring.

NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD.

Record of the Battleship Massachusetts on Her Trial Trip.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The United States battleship Massachusetts, just returned from her final trial trip, has no superior in the world. Her performance on trial has exceeded that of the Indiana. The report of the Inspection Board, of which Commodore Dewey is Chairman, and which ran her for forty-eight hours at sea last week, reached the Navy Department to-day. On Oct. 22 she ran 13 knots by the log for two hours, her engines averaging a little more than 102 revolutions, developing 5,044 horse power. During the succeeding forty-eight hours' run all guns were fired on the level, and at maximum elevation, with service charges, the structure of the ship and gun mounts showing ample strength and freedom from any injury or strains.

The board found that upon the trial no weakness or defect appeared in the hull, machinery, fittings, or equipment due to defective workmanship or materials.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Reported that She Is to Marry Sir Albert Kaye Pollit, M. P.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily News in its issue to-morrow will say that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland will shortly marry Sir Albert Kaye Pollit, M. P., the well-known ship owned and President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

The Dowager Duchess was formerly Mrs. Blair, and was married to the late Duke in Florida in 1889. She has never been recognized by the family of the Duke, and her legal and other troubles with the present Duke, son of her deceased husband, occupied much attention a few years ago.

Her first husband, Arthur Blair, met his death in a mysterious manner while shooting on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland.

A Maxim Gun Lost Overboard.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—While her Majesty's cruiser Talbot was in the harbor last week, and just before her departure for Bermuda, she lost one of her Maxim guns overboard. Some of the crew of the cruiser were in the act of hoisting the gun from the launch, which had been practicing with it at sea, when it slipped from the hoisting tackle and dropped into the water. Divers have been searching for the gun ever since without success.

Safe Breakers Get $1,790.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The store of Henry Sheldon & Co., wholesale and retail grocers and bakers, was broken into at about 12 o'clock last night, and the safe was opened by drilling into the combination. The thieves secured $1,790 in money, checks, and other valuables. The robbery was evidently the work of skilled cracksmen. The police have no clue.

Masonic Temple Dedicated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The new Masonic Temple was dedicated this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. There was a large parade, in which were representatives of lodges from cities in the vicinity, after which the exercises were held. The officers of the Grand Lodge were in attendance.

Canadian Sealers Took 37,324 Skins.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 26.—The total sealing catch of this year, as reported to the Department of Fisheries, was 37,324, of which 17,425 were males and 19,899 females.

A GAME LAW WARNING.

Birds and Beasts That May and May Not Be Killed in New-Jersey.

RARITAN, N. J., Oct. 26.—The game laws of New-Jersey are now very strict and the penalties inflicted for their violation are severe. This year the Deputy Game Wardens have reaped a harvest from city hunters who have trespassed on the law and made themselves liable to a fine. The Wardens receive one-third of the fine imposed. Justice Joseph Phillips of this place, whose office is passed by many hunters on their way to places near by where game is plentiful, has an object lesson sign in front of his office. It is a dead woodpecker fastened to a cardboard. About the dead bird is the following lettering:

"This bird cost a poor Italian hunter $21.75. Ye who are ignorant of the game laws take warning."

It is at present unlawful to shoot hares, rabbits, or quail. Deer may be shot until Nov. 5. Woodcock may be shot until Dec. 10. Snipe may not be shot now. Grouse, partridge, and pheasants may be shot until Dec. 10. Reed birds, rail birds, and marsh hens are now closed. Squirrels are now closed. The season will open on Nov. 10 and close again on Dec. 10. Web-footed wild fowl are open and will remain so until May 1. Guns held at arm's length only may be used; trapping is forbidden. Sunday hunting in all forms is forbidden. Web-footed wild fowl may not be shot at except between one hour after sunrise and one hour before sunset. Posted land is exempt from hunting. The smallest fine for violation of the law is $20 for each bird or animal, and the highest $100 apiece.

LIEUT. BINNS'S RESIGNATION.

Accepted by the President Without Any Notice of His Actions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President to-day accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Joseph R. Binns of the First Infantry.

This is the young man who, enlisting as a private, from Minnesota, in 1890, obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant by civil service examination in 1893, and recently sought notoriety, in violation of the articles of war, by publishing a letter in a Chicago newspaper, assailing the President and the army and predicting revolution, and saying that he was satisfied the army was going to be used as a weapon against the people, as represented by Mr. Bryan, and as he did not wish to serve against the people, but with them, he resigned his commission. The War Department declined to take serious notice of these utterances, and accepted the young man's resignation, instead of putting him on trial by court-martial.

MORMON CONVERTS SHOT.

Man and His Wife Fired On Through Doors and Windows.

WEST LIBERTY, Ky., Oct. 26.—Mormon Elders have been holding meetings in Elliot County and Elit Isom and his family joined the Church. Friday night three young men of the name of Sparks declared that they would break up the Mormon business, and started for the meeting.

They stopped at the home of Isom and demanded admittance. They were admitted, but when Isom learned their mission he put them out and shut the door. The young men fired through the doors and windows. Elit Isom was shot twice in the breast and Mrs. Isom was shot in the abdomen. The injuries to both are considered fatal.

The Sparks fled after the shooting and have not been captured. The Mormons are blamed.

A BRITISH STEAMER SINKS.

Seventeen of Her Crew and Passengers Were Drowned.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Oct. 26.—The British steamer Taif, Capt. Lemere, from Mauritius for Bombay, foundered at sea on Sept. 24. Seventeen of her crew and passengers, all natives of India, were drowned. The remainder of the passengers and crew have arrived here.

The Taif was a steel screw steamer of 1,408 gross tonnage, 234 feet 6 inches long, 32 feet 2 inches beam, and 22 feet deep. She was built at Whitehaven in 1884 and was owned by Hajee Cassum Joosub of Bombay.

TORE THEIR BODIES INTO BITS.

A Thousand Pounds of Dynamite Explode and Kills Two Men.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—James La Brae and Joseph Kusell were packing dynamite in the Acme Powder Company's storehouse to-day. One thousand pounds of dynamite exploded, and the two men were blown into pieces. Only a few fragments of their bodies have been found.

Four other employes in the grounds were hurt.

This is the second fatal explosion at the factory in two years.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and warmer, with southerly winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly on the Pacific and slowly to the west of the Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys; it has risen to the north of the lake region, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. The area of high pressure covers the region to the east of the Mississippi, the barometer being highest in Virginia. The barometer is lowest on the North Pacific coast, attended by general rains in that section. An area of low pressure is forming in the Central Rocky Mountain region. The weather has been clear and warmer to the east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the East Gulf and Florida coasts, where showers continue. Generally fair and warmer weather will prevail to the east of the Mississippi. Cloudiness will increase on the eastern slope and in the Northwest, followed by local showers and cooler weather this afternoon or night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	44	41	41
6 A. M.	42	41	41
9 A. M.	43	43	46
12 M.	50	50	52
3 P. M.	52	58	56
6 P. M.	52	57	55
9 P. M.	53	52	52
12 P. M.	52	50	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1895	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	53

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 11, Column 7.

WHEAT GOES UP ONE CENT

THE CHICAGO MARKET NERVOUS AND BUSINESS SMALL.

No Bull News to Aid Those Anxious to Force a Rise—A Scalping Trade Developed and Ruled the Day's Transactions—No Excitement in the Pit—The Tone of the Market Was Firm in St. Louis and the Rise Gradual.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The net appreciation in the price of wheat to-day was 1 cent, but the market was nervous and in a position to be "worked." Business was on a much reduced scale, not only in wheat, but in the other grains and in provisions. In a general way, it was a bull market without bull news.

As is usual on Monday, the trade had important statistics, but they did not leave their mark. There was a disposition to follow leaders or guess what the market might do next regardless of natural influences, and this developed a scalping trade. The December option in wheat opened at 69⅞ cents, and the highest price for the day was 71⅛ cents. The lowest figures were 69¼ cents. Shortly before the closing hour, news came of the burning of the Pacific elevators, and this caused the market to firm, the final price being 70¼ cents.

It cannot be said that there was any excitement during the day's business, for the reason, perhaps, that there was nothing in the information received to warrant it. The foreign cable reports indicated a decline of 1 penny, and this had its effect in the bear campaign, but altogether it was simply a scalping market.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—December wheat opened at 72½ cents at the Merchants' Exchange this morning, an advance of ½ of a cent over Saturday's closing. The tone was firm, and, under the influence of higher Liverpool cables, the December option advanced steadily until it reached 73⅞ cents. Reports of heavy selling in Chicago caused the price to decline slightly, and at the close of the first hour of trading December wheat was quoted at 72¾ cents. The trading was not of a heavy character.

In the second hour of trading the market ruled firm. December wheat fluctuated between 72¾ cents and 73⅜ cents. Few deals of importance were reported, and at 12 o'clock the price had declined to 73 cents. Later in the day December wheat reacted to 73⅝ cents, but recovered toward the close of trading for the day, and when the bell rang at 1:15 it had touched 73¾ cents. The market closed firm.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Wheat Made No Advance in Liverpool Yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the grain market, says: "The rise in the price of wheat is justified by the situation. It is not a speculative advance; on the contrary, a speculative effort to bear the market is on foot. The English wheat crop did not exceed 7,250,000 quarters, though it is stated that it reached 9,000,000 quarters. Let the farmers wait. The inrush of wheat into the market from California and Argentina is now arriving, but it will not arrive freely until February or March, and it cannot depress prices if English wheats do not incumber the earlier markets. Let all farmers take courage. The epoch of over-production is on the wane."

In an interview with a representative of The United Associated Presses to-day Mr. Robert Pim, a member of one of the leading houses doing business as brokers in Baltic wheat on the Grain Exchange, said:

"The fall of half a crown in California wheat in Liverpool has disorganized the market and we do not know exactly where we stand. Until we receive some of the arrivals of wheat which are now due from California, thus fixing actual values, the markets must be uncertain. The trade has come to the conclusion that there is going to be a different level from what they are accustomed to and bettere prices. I do not think we shall ever return to the old level.

"At present we can take every bit of California wheat we can possibly get, and I expect an immediate rise of another shilling. It is not likely that the market will be overcrowded for the next six months. Then the new crops will be coming in. During the interval California and River Plate wheat will be chiefly relied upon, as there are discouraging reports concerning the Russian and Australian crops. The River Plate prospects are good, but those dealers are holding prices very stiff. The California holders are not pressing sellers, but it is the resellers that are knocking down the markets."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Owing to a scarcity of buyers, the wheat market opened with a nominal business, but shortly afterward the market showed 1½d. advance. Confidence in the continuation of the rise and increased shipments induced short selling, realizations and values gradually falling off. Paris advices encouraged the bears, and the decline touched 2d. under. The best American cables caused a reaction of ½d., and the market closed about unchanged.

Grain Markets of the Continent.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The report of to-day's grain markets on the various Continental bourses received at the London office of The United Associated Presses are as follows:

Antwerp—The wheat market was inactive. Holders compelled to accept lower bids. Time business has been paralyzed by the violent fluctuations of the American markets. Corn was easy, and very few buyers.

Paris—Flour opened weaker, but a better feeling followed.

Berlin—The market opened with a full number of sellers at lower prices. On the strength of news from America the market later became firm.

Buda-Pesth—Offers increased at lower prices.

Amsterdam—Market lower, with business confined to the latest conditions.

Marseilles—Market steady and without notable change.

Odessa—The Danubian and Russian markets were inactive and nominally very firm. Sellers refuse to make concessions, but the best opinion is that if there is a symptom of decline in any market ours will give way. At the close there was a disposition to sell, but practically dealings are in a state of suspense.

JERSEYMEN VISIT CANTON

DELEGATION CHIEFLY FROM NEWARK AND TRENTON.

Warmly Received by Major McKinley —Talk on Tariff and Sound Money —Complimentary References to the Frelinghuysen Lancers, Who Were Part of the Delegation—McKinley Recalls a Visit to Trenton —Railroad Men at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 26.—The most interesting event at Canton to-day was the reception by Major McKinley of a large delegation from New-Jersey, composed for the most part of citizens of Newark and Trenton. The delegation included the Frelinghuysen Lancers, the best drilled and most handsomely uniformed body that has come to Canton since the campaign opened.

The excursion was organized by the Republican Club of Newark. The committee at the head of the delegation was composed of A. L. Avery, George L. Smith, J. A. Courtwright, A. C. Courter, Charles P. Hairhouse, George W. Porter, F. C. Frantzel, and Major W. L. Fish of the Lancers. The Lancers had with them their own drum corps of thirty members.

Remarks by Mr. Gibson.

The speaker for the delegation was John S. Gibson, Controller of the City of Newark. Addressing Mr. McKinley he said:

"We have journeyed nearly a thousand miles to bring you a message of cheer from the citizens of our great industrial city and to give you the assurance, if further assurance is necessary, that the State of Garret A. Hobart will give a majority of 50,000 for the restoration of our industries, for the better employment of our citizens, and for the continuance of a financial policy as sound as the Government itself."

Major McKinley, replying, said:

"My fellow-citizens, gentlemen of the Frelinghuysen Lancers of Newark, my fellow-citizens of Trenton, and other parts of the State of New-Jersey, here represented:

"I bid you warm welcome to my State, my city, and my home. I think we all have a glowing affection for the original thirteen States that laid the foundation of our splendid political fabric. For more than 120 years it has stood the shock of battle, from without and from within, and is stronger and more patriotic to-day than it has ever been, as will be seen by its vote a week from to-morrow. [Loud cheers.]

One of the Original Thirteen.

"New-Jersey has the distinction of being one of those glorious thirteen original States. She not only has the distinction of membership in that original family, but she is full of historic memories and sacred historic events leading up to our National independence.

"I am glad to meet you at my home, members of this old and historic company, twenty-eight years old, and bearing the honored name of Frelinghuysen, one of the most illustrious not only in the annals of your State, but in the annals of the Nation as well, a name that is synonymous with protection to our industries and to our National honor; a name that is synonymous with honest finance, good currency, and public and private morality.

"I am glad to welcome you, my fellow-citizens, from the State and home of my distinguished associate on the National ticket, that splendid and typical representative American, that honest citizen and incorruptible statesman, Garret A. Hobart. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

"No ordinary event could have brought you a thousand miles to the City of Canton; no ordinary political contest could have assembled on this lawn thousands and tens of thousands of men and women from every quarter of this country. It is only because in the public mind there exists a belief that we are confronted with a great public peril and because we mean, by our votes, to shun and avoid it. This is the meaning of it all. We have experienced only calamity by following false teachers. We don't propose to experience another and even greater calamity by following the same teachers.

Tariff and Money.

"What we want in the United States is a stable tariff law that will raise enough money to pay all the current expenses of the Government, that will obviate the necessity of borrowing and lay up a surplus to wipe out the existing debt.

"What we want to do is to get back to that good, American, patriotic, protective policy that stands for the American people and American development against all the world besides. Then we want to pursue a sound financial system and have every dollar in this country to be as sound as the Government itself and as unquestioned in its integrity as the flag that waves above us. We want public honor kept inviolate.

"We want to teach and practice reverence for public law, respect for our incorruptible judiciary, love of our free institutions, love for our flag, and zeal for public and private honor. Let that be the shield of exalted American citizenship. [Great applause.]

"I am glad to meet you here this morning. I remember years ago to have been in your State and city. Twenty years ago I spoke in the City of Trenton. I was then a young man, and we were battling then as now, for honest money, for an honest dollar and a protective tariff. Then later on I spoke in the chief city of New-Jersey, your home city, the City of Newark. This was four years ago.

A Speech Twenty Years Ago.

"I was the guest of this brilliant company, the Frelinghuysen Lancers. You were my escort while I was in your city, and you will remember that I appealed to you to stand for a protective system, and I told you that the abandonment of it meant business revolution and paralysis. But we had to try it, and we have tried it. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, what have you got by it? [Loud cries of "Nothing."] And how do you like it? [Cries of "Not a bit."]

"Now, this year, Democrats and Republicans are united together, not as partisans, but as patriots, for the voice of partisanship is hushed in the grand chorus of patriotism that vibrates from one end of the country to the other. Democrats and Republicans alike stand for National honor, for the supremacy of law and order, and for the prosperity and glory of the great American Republic." [Loud cheers.]

The New-Jersey delegation left for the East at 3 o'clock.

RAILROAD MEN SEE McKINLEY.

Also a Delegation of Wheelwomen Pays Him a Visit.

CANTON, Oct. 26.—Several delegations of railroad men called on Major McKinley to-day. Four hundred employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came early in the day. Next came 600 men from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad.

A delegation of 3,000 came from the Erie lines between Salmanaca and Chicago. As the delegation marched from the station to Major McKinley's house, it was led by 150 women, part of the delegation, who bore a banner, inscribed:

Hip, hip, huree!
Who are we?
The Women's Auxilary.

The women came from Huntington, West Va.

From Boston came twenty-three men, the Executive Committee of the Railroad Men's Non-Partisan Sound Money League of New-England. Alexander Robertson, President of the league, said in his remarks to Major McKinley that the delegation represented every branch of railroad work, and that it also represented 30,000 railroad workmen of New-England. The delegation was escorted from the station by the Grand Army band of forty musicians and by the Canton mounted troop.

The last delegation of the day was composed of wheelwomen of Massillon, Ohio, and Chicago.

MORE WIRES FOR McKINLEY.

His Dining Room to be Turned into a Telegraph Office.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 26.—A force of linemen began to-day to string additional wires from the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city to Major McKinley's residence, and the night of election the large dining room, which connects with Major McKinley's library, will be converted into a veritable telegraph office.

The Major was of the opinion that if returns should be furnished him over the special wire which at present connects his residence with the Republican Headquarters in New-York and Chicago, he would be well served with the election news, but he yielded to the suggestions of several of his personal friends and consented that additional wires be placed in his home for the reception of complete and detailed reports of the election.

In addition to the private wire returns, Major McKinley will take the full election night service of The United Associated Presses over its special wire, which also has been connected with the candidate's home together with the bulletins of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

AN APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS.

Urged to Celebrate Next Saturday as Flag Day.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Chairman Hanna today directed the following telegram sent to Chairmen of the Republican State Central Committees throughout the country:

"You will please direct county Chairmen in your State to make a special effort for the celebration of Flag Day, Saturday, Oct. 31, by calling on all Republicans to assemble in the cities, villages, and hamlets nearest their homes and show their patriotism, devotion to country and the flag, and their intention to support the party which stands for protection, sound money, and good government by having patriotic speeches and such other exercises as will be appropriate for the occasion and tend to make the day a general holiday as far as possible. It is to be hoped that Republicans everywhere will unite to dedicate the day to this patriotic service."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW WILL TALK.

Ohio Republicans to Make a Great Display on Flag Day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Charles L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, received a telegram from Dr. Chauncey M. Depew to-night accepting an invitation to address the Republicans of Cincinnati at Music Hall next Saturday night. Cincinnati Republicans and sound money men will organize a parade of immense proportions in connection with the general observance of Flag Day. Chairman Kurtz is engaged to-night in transmitting by telegraph to the various County Chairmen a telegram from National Chairman Hanna urging a general display of the National colors Oct. 31, and the indications are that Ohio's participation will be as universal as that of any State in the Union.

MR. HOBART IN CAMDEN.

The Candidate for Vice President Begins His New-Jersey Tour.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Garret A. Hobart began his tour of New-Jersey by speaking here this evening. He was given a great reception. No man was ever before so honored as he by a Camden crowd. Temple Theatre, where the meeting was held, was crowded and hundreds were turned away. When Mr. Hobart stepped forward to speak he was greeted with cheers. When he attempted to speak the cheers broke out afresh and lasted several minutes. Several times they died down, and each time the Vice Presidential candidate started to speak, but the cheers would break out again, drowning what he wanted to say. The crowd became wild with enthusiasm, and men stood on chairs and yelled until they were hoarse.

Mr. Hobart complimented the Republicans of Camden on their long faithfulness to their party, and said the county had stood fast to Republicanism when almost every other county in the State had wavered.

Mr. Hobart at Jersey City.

The programme for the reception of Garret A. Hobart at Jersey City to-night has been slightly changed. The dinner at the Hotel Washington will be omitted. Mr. Hobart and Gov. Griggs will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at 7:30 o'clock. The Reception Committee and the Lafayette Battery will escort them directly to Oakland, where Mr. Hobart will speak. From there he will go to the Hudson Boulevard and Duncan Avenue, where he will review the parade that is to follow the meeting. All the Republican clubs of Hudson County will take part, and it is expected that 15,000 men will be in line. John J. Bechtold will act as Grand Marshal.

Commissioner Grant to Druggists.

Police Commissioner Fred D. Grant spoke to an audience of 500 persons yesterday at the noonday meeting of the Drug Trade Sound Money Campaign Club in Maiden Lane. Mr. Grant confined his remarks to a comparison of the candidates, McKinley and Bryan, and of the Republican and Democratic platforms.

Darwin R. James also spoke.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club, a mass meeting will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixtieth Street and Western Boulevard, at which the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff will preside, and at which there will be addresses by Chauncey M. Depew, Lemuel E. Quigg, and Joan Proctor. There will be a parade by the east side delegations and three bands of music.

—A mass meeting under the auspices of the East Side Citizens' League, of which Peter Axelerad is President, was held last night at Columbus Hall, 1,483 First Avenue. The hall, which is in the rear of a saloon, was filled. Lemuel E. Quigg, Otto Irving Wise, Dr. Smith, Julius M. Meyer, Gen. O. H. La Grange, Dr. I. P. Oterndorfer, Frank A. Sovaka, and others were the speakers, in English, German, and Polish.

—The Sound Money Campaign Club of Wholesale Drug, Paint, Oil, and Chemical Trades will hold a grand noonday rally at the club's headquarters, 59 Maiden Lane, from 12 to 1 o'clock to-day. Able speakers will address the meeting and campaign songs will be rendered by the Standard Quartet.

—A mass meeting of the Central Market Business Men's McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at Long Acre Square, Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, under the auspices of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Campaign Committee.

—There will be a school of instruction and information for voters every evening until the eve of election from 5 to 7 o'clock at 50 West Ninth Street, under the auspices of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

—The Dry Goods Republican Club held its regular noonday meeting yesterday at 350 Broadway. The speakers were Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, and Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout.

—A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Loyal Republican Club of Harlem to-morrow evening, at Majestic Hall, 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

—The Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Sound Government Club of 28-30 Waverly Place will hold a noonday meeting from 12 to 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Murder in the Second Degree.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—John W. Corbin, colored, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife last New Year's night. The trial was a short one, owing to the fact that it was merely formal, the accused pleading guilty to murder in this degree. He went home on the evening of the tragedy in an intoxicated condition and fired two shots at his wife from a revolver, inflicting two mortal wounds, and then shot himself. He recovered, but his wife died. Judge Walter Lloyd Smith, before whom the trial was held, will impose a sentence of life imprisonment on Wednesday.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

Many More Spanish Soldiers Needed to Suppress It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived in this city yesterday from Hongkong and Yokohama, brings additional details of the rebellion in the Philippines.

The insurgents have suffered reverses, but the Spanish force is insufficient to suppress the outbreak. Twenty-five thousand rebels are practically in control of the Province of Cavite. Horrible outrages are of frequent occurrence, one form of torture being to cut a priest to death bit by bit, while the others are too revolting even to hint at. The bodies of many friars have been seen floating down the river. The Spanish officers have discovered evidence that the revolt was carefully planned, the ultimate object being to form a republic. Pedro Rosas, who escaped in a foreign steamer some days ago, was, it is said, to have been the President, and a list of the elected military officers has been found.

Reinforcements from Spain are expected soon, but before they can get into action the whole country may be in the hands of the rebels, who are getting stronger and better supplied with arms every day.

The prisons in Manila are crowded with prisoners, and between 300 and 400 have been deported to the Carolines. The prison, which has earned for itself the opprobrious title of "the Black Hole of Manila," is in an old fortress. The prisoners were thrown into a dungeon in this fortress, entrance to which is gained by a trapdoor in the roof. The only ventilation is through a barred opening underneath the platform floor. At high tide this means of ventilation is closed. Large numbers of the prisoners who had not died from suffocation were found to have torn each other in a horrible manner in their insanity. Four prisoners were one day taken into the market place of Manila and shot in the back as traitors. Three of them died immediately, but there were signs of life in the fourth man, and another volley of bullets was poured into his body. There was a battle on Sept. 21 in Batanzas Province, the rebels being defeated with heavy loss.

The cruiser Olympia, which was at Yokohama when the Coptic sailed, was said to be under orders to sail to Manila, and would depart in a few days.

SENT TO THE GALLOWS AT 18.

Elmer Clawson, Who Killed Farmer Hodgetts, Sentenced.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 26.—Elmer Clawson, the eighteen-year-old boy who was convicted of murdering Henry Hodgetts, a farmer of Pluckemin, was arraigned in court this afternoon and sentenced by Judge Hagie to be hanged on Dec. 16, at the Somerset County jail.

Clawson was employed by Hodgetts, and the two got into a dispute as to the amount of wages that should be paid to the boy. They had hot words, and the boy went away, but returned later on his bicycle to the farmer's home. They again engaged in a quarrel, and Clawson finally drew his revolver and shot Hodgetts while he was standing on the doorstep of his house. Clawson mounted his bicycle and rode off at a furious pace.

Two young farmer's sons, who learned of the murder, jumped on their wheels and pursued Clawson, capturing him about three miles away from Hodgetts's house. When he was captured Clawson said that he was on his way to Bernardsville to kill the railroad agent at that place. It was generally believed at the time the crime was committed that Clawson was not in his right mind, and on his trial, which lasted for about a week, counsel set up a plea of insanity in the lad's defense.

When placed on the witness stand to testify in his own behalf, Clawson made no concealment of the fact that he had killed the man Hodgetts, and stated further that it was his intention to also kill the station agent. It is probable that Clawson will get a new trial on appeal.

MILLIONS IN DUTIES LOST.

The Government Defeated in the Birtwell Contention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Government's contention in the somewhat famous case of Saltonstall, Collector of the Port of Boston, Mass., vs. Birtwell, was overthrown by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, and importers who have paid customs dues under similar conditions to those obtaining in this case will now be enabled to recover them from the Treasury, to a sum total of several millions of dollars.

Birtwell, an importer at Boston, sued the Collector for the recovery of dues paid, protest of which was not made at the time of payment. The Government contended that in the absence of protest at the time the money was paid the right of recovery was lost.

The Circuit Court for Massachusetts and the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit successively ruled against the United States, and Mr. Justice Shiras, announcing the judgment of the Supreme Court, said it took the same view of the question as did the courts below, and affirmed their judgments. It was held that effective protest might be made at any time within ten days after the final adjudication and assessment of the duties.

This was the second hearing of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States and Chief Justice Fuller stated that himself and Justices Field, Harlan, and Brewer dissented from the majority of the court.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

It Has Been Reduced So as to Meet the Revenue.

TOKIO, Oct. 26.—The new Japanese Ministry has succeeded in arranging that the State expenditures for the next fiscal year (April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898,) shall be brought within the limits of the revenue—that is to say, 220,000,000 yen. The estimates originally sent in by the various departments of State were found to aggregate 245,000,000, and it was the difficulty of making both ends meet under these circumstances that caused the resignation of the late Minister of Finance.

The retrenchments required to bring 245,000,000 down to 215,000,000—for the present Cabinet intends to have a surplus revenue of 5,000,000—do not present features of any special interest to foreigners. Relatively speaking, the largest reduction has been effected in the case of Formosa appropriations. These were originally fixed at 22,000,000 yen, including 5,000,000 for railway construction. The latter amount has been left out, and, private enterprise having been intrusted with the work of railway extension and further economies having been applied, the total appropriation now stands at 13,000,000. Considering the revenue derived by Japan from the island barely exceeds 6,000,000, it appears that her new domain is to be a costly appendage for some years to come.

CHILDREN TRIED FOR FELONIES.

One Girl Guilty of Assault, Another Acquitted of Theft.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 26.—Louisa Gross is only eleven years old, but she was a prisoner in the Union County Court to-day, charged with having feloniously assaulted Annie Jarvis, aged thirty-eight years, with a stick of wood.

The child wept continually while on the witness stand. She said that Mrs. Jarvis threw the stick of wood at her and that she threw it back, striking her in the face. The jury deliberated three hours and then found the child guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Maggie Gunn, who is twelve years old, was accused of the larceny of a watch and chain valued at $45. Her accuser was Mrs. Jessie Kunze of 65 Broadway. Maggie denied all knowledge of the watch and chain, and Mrs. Kunze had no substantial evidence to fasten the theft on her. The girl was acquitted.

THE SENATE AND SILVER

STATES THAT SHOULD BE CARRIED FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Republicans Must Carry the Legislative Elections in Three Disputed States to Assure a Majority for That Party in the Senate—The Senate as It Is at Present and Possibly Will Be After March 3, 1897.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Should the Republicans lose the Legislatures of the Dakotas, Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas, or any two of them, they would lack a majority in the Senate that will meet on March 4, 1897. Sound money is assured of protection in the House, and by a good majority; and if the majority is to be as large as Representative Babcock and Representative Apsley are confident that it will be, the impulse that will give the Republicans a majority of something like 100 in the House of Representatives will settle the elections to the Senate. As it is, with some doubt felt by the anxious about what the States named will do, and with almost a certainty that California will give its powerful Populist and Democratic combination the Electors, a majority of the Legislature and also a majority of the Congressional delegation, the prospect for a sound-money majority in the Senate is not so good as it was a few weeks ago.

The Senate, as now made up, and as it will continue to be made up, under a Constitutional provision, is in three classes, the terms of the Senators in the different classes expiring at intervals of two years, so that thirty places come to be empty in March, 1897. Class III. is now at the top of the list, and in this class all the changes by election will be effected before next Spring. The division of the Senate, by political parties and upon the question of free-silver coinage, was on the last vote recorded on free silver as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Class III. (30 Senators.	14	14	2	21
Class I. (30 Senators.	13	15	2	15
Class II. (29 Senators)	18	10	1	13
Total	45	39	5	49
Whole number of Senators				89
Republicans over all others				1
Free silver over sound money				9

The election of new Senators, some of them by Legislatures soon to be chosen, will be for Class III. of the table given above, which will then be transferred to the bottom of the list. But other changes may be apparent upon a vote on the money question after March 3, 1897. In what is now Class I. are Senators Faulkner of West Virginia, Gorman of Maryland, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, who voted in the last session of the Congress with the opponents of free coinage. All have since accepted the Chicago platform and candidates, and it may be supposed that they will hold to their new opinions in the Senate. However, there may be some gains to cover these losses in part. Senator Carter of Montana and Senator Shoup of Idaho have adhered to their party and its candidate, and may be assumed to be ready to stick to the gold standard in the Senate when it is next assailed by bill.

If on Nov. 3 the elections shall turn out favorably for the Republicans of North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Illinois, Kansas, California, Washington, and Indiana, and it is safe to assume that it will, except in the case of California, the Republicans will be enabled in March to carry out any party policy in that branch of the Congress to which it shall choose to give assent. Putting down all these States as Republican except California, and noting the changes effected by the course of the Bryan Senators on the Democratic side and the Montana and Idaho Senators on the Republican side, it is safe to say that the next Senate will stand about as follows, politically and upon the coinage question:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Class I. (30 Senators)	13	15	2	18
Class II. (30 Senators)	19	10	1	11
Class III. (30 Senators)	16	9	5	14
Total	48	34	8	43
Whole number of Senators				90
Republicans over all others				6
Republicans over Democrats				14
Sound money over free silver				5

It will be seen that the loss of any three States entitled to elect Senators before March 3 will be a serious one for the Republicans, and a more important one to those interested in sound-money legislation.

E. G. D.

HELD FAST AND POINIARDED.

An Assassination Seemingly Prearranged by Italians.

EAST VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 26.—An Italian stranger came here on Saturday and called on Salvatore Tarrithelli. They were together Saturday night, and last night they sought out Pasquallio Laddario.

Tarrithelli and Laddario had a dispute, the stranger standing apart. Tarrithelli and the stranger whispered together. The stranger suddenly threw his arms around Laddario, pinioning Laddario's arms to his sides. The men struggled furiously. Tarrithelli stood with poniard uplifted, watching a chance to strike. He thrust cautiously several times at Laddario and failed to strike him.

Laddario threw the stranger to the ground and fell on top of him. Tarrithelli stabbed Laddario twice in the neck. He died in a few minutes. The stranger and Tarrithelli disappeared.

The stranger is suspected of having come here to arrange the killing, and it is supposed to have been the climax of a feud.

The Rural Mail Delivery.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The new rural mail system will have an experimental trial in New-England next Monday. Under the system which will be tried in Cumberland County, Me., and Franklin County, Mass., mails in the rural districts will be delivered to residents by a carrier, who will devote certain times of the day to the work. The carrier may engage in any other occupation, but the Government insists that the mails shall be delivered regularly at certain periods of the day. The experiment will continue until about next July, when its expense and merit will be apparent.

The Venezuelan Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Venezuelan Commission will meet again on Wednesday, when Prof. Burr, who is expected to arrive in New-York to-morrow, will present his preliminary report on his researches in the archives of The Hague, which is understood to elucidate several points of the boundary controversy. The final installment of the Venezuelan brief is also expected at this meeting. The commission has not yet commenced to formulate its decision.

DANGER IN DISGUISE.

The Serious Troubles That May Come Upon People at This Time of Year.

"Oh, its only a cold."

Such a remark as this is often heard at this time of the year, when the weather is chilly. The people who make such a remark seem to forget that a cold is really a dangerous condition of the system, a weak spot, a disease. A cold may lead to a cough, and then to pneumonia, or it may sow the seeds of consumption. For this reason it is dangerous to neglect a cold. It is better to stamp it out at once. Fortunately there is one means of doing this that is always safe and reliable. What it is and what it will do can be seen from the following:

Mr. M. O. Connor, 271 Scott St., Brooklyn, says: "Some time ago I was stricken down with congestion of the lungs, and, though having the best medical attendance, I did not improve. I had a cough that seemed to contract my chest to half its natural size. I was in constant pain, and had no rest day or night. At last I was advised to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and it effected a speedy cure. The lung trouble and cough entirely disappeared, my appetite was regained, and breathing became as natural as ever. I now feel like a new man all over."

No ordinary whiskey could have produced these unusual results. As a means of building up the system and restoring the health, Duffy's pure malt has always been unequaled. If it were kept in every household, and used in all cases of emergency, a vast amount of sickness and suffering could be entirely prevented.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON MILLS.

Damage Exceeds $55,000, and 4,500 Men Are Out of Work.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 26.—A fire in the Washington Mills started at 11 o'clock last night in what is known as Mill No. 4, used as a dry room, tons of dried wool being stored there. In a few minutes the flames here were put out. Then it was discovered that the fire had communicated to the main mill, and soon Mill No. 2 was ablaze, but in the latter place it was immediately checked by the use of automatic sprinklers.

The fire then broke out in the wet finishing room, and from there communicated to the weave room. After it was all thought to be under control, another fierce blaze was discovered in the dry house. A few minutes later the spinning room was discovered in flames, and from there the fire spread to the carding room.

Joseph McDermott of Engine No. 4 was overcome by smoke. Another fireman fell through a scuttle, injuring his leg.

Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause.

Agent Chapin is non-committal, although he said that the loss will be enormous. Probably $30,000 worth of stock in the dye-house was ruined, and a twenty-five-thousand-dollar motor was rendered useless. The finishing room is flooded with water. The extent of damage to the stock here and machinery in other departments it is impossible to state.

Streams of water poured into the upper rooms and leaked through to the basement, doing much damage. Thousands of warps were spoiled. Master Mechanic William S. Whitney said to-day that the dyehouse was wrecked, and could not possibly resume operations for three weeks, that it would be a year before the effects of the fire are overcome and the dyehouse restored to its condition before the fire.

Forty-five hundred operatives are out of work. It is not known definitely when the mill will start up.

PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYERS.

Strikers Have No Right to Intimidate Would-Be Wage Earners.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court this afternoon rendered three opinions in the case of Frederick O. Vegehelan against George M. Gunther and others, members of the International Furniture Workers' Union of America, which involved the power of a court of equity to enjoin striking employes from interference with their employer in carrying on his business.

The majority of the court, in an opinion written by Judge Allen, holds that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendants from patrolling the sidewalk in front of his premises for the purpose of preventing persons from entering his employ, and from intimidating persons, by threats or otherwise, from entering his employ or continuing in his service, and from conspiring among themselves to prevent any person from entering his employ who might desire to do so.

Judge Holmes and Chief Justice Field dissent from the majority.

THE CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst Offers to Make a Large Contribution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The plan for a State university, housed in the most coherent and handsome group of educational edifices in the world, is now near realization. The announcement was made at a Board of Regents' meeting that $4,000,000 had been promised by private citizens as soon as the State gave $500,000. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst is the principal donor to the fund. She offers to donate cash to obtain plans by international competition, and to pay Prof. B. R. Maybeck, who will explain the project to Eastern and European architects, having been released from his duties for a year.

Mrs. Hearst, in her letter, said it was her desire to do something as a memorial to Senator Hearst's love of the State. It is understood that she will cause to be erected two buildings as part of any plan accepted. One will be a direct memorial to the dead Senator. In addition, the colleges to be housed in these buildings will be liberally endowed.

Other public-spirited citizens are ready to advance other millions for the buildings.

Semi-Annual Handicap Golf.

On election day the golfers of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will meet for the first time, in a tournament over the club's new course at Livingston, S. I. The event is the semi-annual handicap for the valuable silver challenge cup, which must be won three times to become the property of the winner. There will also be medals for the first, second, and third men. The club expects a large entry. Among those already entered are L. B. Stoddart, G. E. Armstrong, James Park, W. W. Lowery, J. R. Chadwick, W. K. Jewett, Charles F. Slant, A. E. Paterson, W. S. Calleader, F. Roberts, C. A. Fry, Malcolm Graham, F. T. Short, R. E. Robinson, O. Hockmeyer, V. Hockmeyer, R. St. G. Walker, A. W. Morriss, Austin P. Kelley, C. Barton, Douglas Bonner, Edward Becket, and many others. In the evening the golfers will receive the election returns at the clubhouse by private wire.

BAD FOR WAGE EARNERS

EFFECT OF CHEAP MONEY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Workingmen Receiving Less Money, So Far As Its Purchasing Power Goes, than They Were Ten Years Ago—The Fall in Gold Has Had a Disastrous Effect on Them—Prices Still Continue at the Old Rates When Gold Was High.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, in a report to the Department of State on money and prices in foreign countries, says:

"A majority of those who have written to me from the United States regarding wages and prices have invariably asked me to give them the result of my observations with regard to the practical workings of the cheap-money system of this country as it has affected, and affects, the farmer and wage earner. On this point let me say that from an extended and careful personal observation I am convinced that, with possibly a few exceptions, all classes of workmen here are to-day receiving less wages, the purchasing power of their money being considered, than they were ten years ago.

"It is true and easily understood that as long as gold was rising, the farmer who was selling his products, as he had always done and continues to do, on a gold price, fixed outside of the country, was steadily receiving higher paper prices for all that he had to sell, and was, in consequence, a direct gainer by high gold. It is equally true that he has been the gainer in other ways; he has paid but little more rent, if any, for his land than he paid five years ago. Strange as it seems, he had paid and is to-day paying but a trifle more to his laborers than when gold was on a par ten years ago, and as he produces on his farm the meat, vegetables, &c., necessary for his family, he has had the lion's share of the gain in the rise in gold.

"On the other hand, the workman found it very difficult to get an increase in his wages, as gold advanced. It required four years for him to get an average increase of 20 per cent. in his earnings, while the farmer had been receiving the benefits of an increase in the gold premium averaging more than 50 per cent. for the same period. In the meantime, the merchant found it easy and profitable to increase the price of his goods, in keeping with the rise of gold. Rents likewise increased, although more slowly, and as the prices of all commodities rose, the laborer found himself daily being made poorer. Agitate as he would, he could not get his salary increased in any reasonable proportion to the increase in the premium on gold. Strikes were resorted to, and all sorts of efforts were made to bring about an increase in his receipts until, finally, he last year reached what we may call 'wage high-water mark.'

"Since then gold has steadily fallen. The first person to feel the decline has been the farmer, who is complaining bitterly of the relatively low prices he is receiving for his products, while he finds himself obliged to pay the same prices for what he buys that he did when he received $2.50 more for every 100 kilos of wheat than he now receives.

"Low gold does not induce the merchant to 'mark down' his goods with the same good-will he manifested when he advanced their price. Notwithstanding the decline in the employers' income, as gold falls, the workmen will not, in all probability, consent to a decrease in his present wages without a bitter fight; nor can he do so unless there is a sharp decline in rents and in the cost of living. As gold declines, the wage earner who receives a gold salary finds his income disappearing, while his expenses remain as before.

"This period of readjustment in the value of the money of the country has brought about a complete stagnation in business. With the advent of low gold, the farmer, who made money on its rise, turned speculator and holds grain or cattle for a higher rate. The merchant cannot make collections because of this condition of things, and as he has to pay abroad he also becomes a speculator, and waits for lower gold.

"Thus, every one, to some extent, becomes a speculator, at least to the extent of trying to profit in some manner by the daily rise and fall in gold. Of the fact that the unsettled and shifting value thus given to the currency of this Republic injures trade here, there can be no question; and it can be equally stated as a fact that the wide fluctuations that have taken place in the value of the currency within the past year or two have brought on a commercial situation far from satisfactory to the merchants, farmers, or workingmen."

STRUCK OFF FAIRCHILD'S NAME.

Judge Dykman Decides He Cannot Run for Congress in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 26.—Supreme Court Justice J. O. Dykman, in the Supreme Court at this place, decided that the name of Benjamin L. Fairchild, as an Independent candidate for Congress, under the protection emblem, in the Sixteenth Congressional District, should be stricken from the ballot. This is another victory for the Robertson Republicans over the Platt Republicans. County Clerk Crumb will now print the ballots with only the name of Ward as the Republican candidate for Congress.

The General Term to-day also decided the contest over the regular Republican nomination in the Second Assembly District. Ennis, Robertson Republican, won.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 26.—The contest over the nomination for Congress between Ward and Fairchild, the two Republicans, came up before Judge Gaynor, in this city, to-day, when Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy asked for an injunction restraining County Clerk Crumb of Westchester and the New-York Police Commissioners from printing the name of Ward as the regular candidate. Judge Cady appeared for Ward and opposed the application. Judge Gaynor took the papers and reserved decision until this afternoon.

TO ATTRACT FOREIGN SHIPS.

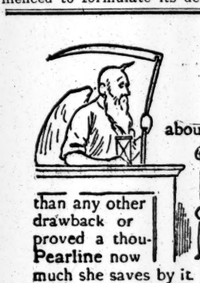
The Stuyvesant Docks in New-Orleans to be Free for Freight Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The extensive new docks and port facilities of the Illinois Central Railroad having been completed will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies Wednesday next. They will be called the Stuyvesant Docks, in honor of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, President of the railway company. Mayor Flower will make an address, after which Gov. Foster will make the dedicatory address and christen the docks. President Stuyvesant Fish will respond on behalf of the railway company.

The construction of these docks is the beginning of a great effort which the railroad will make to bring European shipments via this city for Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all Western cities. The wharfage will be absolutely free to all steamers landing at the docks with interior freight for shipment by the Illinois Central Railroad, and such a saving in port charges it is believed, will bring a great body of traffic this way.

The Peach Did Not Kill Hurd.

Coroner's Physician Schultze made an autopsy late yesterday on the body of Detective Sergeant John Hurd, who died Sunday afternoon at his home, 348 East Eighty-first Street. Death followed soon after Hurd ate a preserved peach, and it was thought that this may have had something to do with his death. Dr. Schultze found that death was due to cerebral apoplexy. The peach, he said, did not in any way contribute to the death.



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Sole Makers and Retailers of the Celebrated BROAD SOLE

"Kahler" Comfort Shoes

HAVE REMOVED TO

928-930 Broadway,

Between 21st and 22d Streets.

MEN'S SHOES, ... $6.00 and up
WOMEN'S SHOES, . . . $5.00 and up

REED & BARTON,

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WOMEN'S LAW CLASS OPENS.

Fair Students in Mortar Boards and Gowns at the University.

Between eighty and ninety young women assembled yesterday morning at the preliminary session of the Women's Law Class of the New-York University, in the university building, on Washington Square. Several of them wore mortar boards and gowns, and before many days all will be so attired. As this is the seventh year of the class and there are many graduates who have been admitted to practice in the courts, a number of former members of the class attended to see how their sisters-at-law were going to be treated this Winter. All of these addressed each other simply as "counselor"—the term in each instance giving pleasure to the woman addressed and the woman using it, and causing a slight feeling of envy to those just entering upon their course of study.

The fair students said that the course of law study was "sweet" and "lovely."

Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, presided yesterday. With her on the stage were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University; Miss Helen M. Gould, Vice President of the Woman's Legal Education Society; Prof. C. D. Ashley, Dean of the Law Faculty, and the lecturers, Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, Miss Anita Hetherington Haggerty, Mrs. Edgar S. Werner, (formerly Miss Melle Stanleyetta Titus,) and Mrs. Charles Wilson Smith, all wearing mortar boards and gowns.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Munn, Chancellor MacCracken, Dean Ashley, and Prof. Russell.

The university during the last five years has graduated thirty women as Bachelors of Law, and one woman, Miss Haggerty, now a lecturer to the Women's Law Class, has taken the degree of Master of Laws.

The class this year bids fair to enroll over 100 students. Many of the young women who have joined this year's class are studying in offices for the purpose of getting as much of an insight into the practical part of a lawyer's work as possible while they are

BRYAN SAYS HE IS SINCERE

TALKS TO STUDENTS OF ILLINOIS STATE COLLEGE.

Assures Them that He Is Actuated by a Desire for the Greatest Good for the Greatest Number—Refers to the Fact that in Most Institutions of Learning There Are Few Who Accept His Doctrines—Makes a Speech at Alton.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—Candidate Bryan made a speech here to-day to the students of the Illinois State College, in which he received a portion of his education. Some who heard Mr. Bryan's speech considered it a plea for charitable judgment.

It seemed that the silver candidate was moved more by desire to justify himself than by desire to instruct the students to whom he talked. He took great pains to deny that as a public man he was actuated by anything else than an earnest belief in the desirability of free coinage. He was anxious, he said, to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people of the United States.

"I know something," he said, "about how young men feel, and I believe that young men will believe me when I tell them that my study of economic questions has been with one single purpose, and that has been to find out what solution of public questions were best for the majority of the people.

"Now, we have differences of opinion, and it is proper that there should be charity shown one to another, because, you know, none of us is infallible—we are all apt to make mistakes, but I believe that those who desire most to ascertain the truth and who labor hardest to find out what is best will come the nearest to arriving at a just conclusion, and that no one who desires to know the truth, who desires to do the best that can be done, never objects to hearing one who may differ with him."

Quotes Dr. Sturtevant.

In the beginning of his speech Mr. Bryan made a reference to Dr. Sturtevant, who was a professor at the college when he was a student there, and said that when he began to study the money question he found that Dr. Sturtevant, in his book, "Economics; or, the Science of Wealth," had stated the fundamental principle which underlies it. Later in his speech Mr. Bryan quoted from Dr. Sturtevant's book and said: "I was glad, when I began to study the money question, to find that Dr. Sturtevant recognized that the great thing desirable in a dollar was stability, and I can find no better illustration than the one I have read you, where he speaks of its being inequitable to compel a man to deliver 100 bushels of wheat when wheat has doubled in value. Now, you know the whole bone of contention in this contest which we are engaged in is as to which kind of standard gives you the best dollar.

"We believe that gold and silver, used together, give a more stable dollar, a more equitable currency, a more just standard than could be obtained from the use of one with the other eliminated from use; and the very argument Dr. Sturtevant makes there, that a short crop of wheat will make wheat rise in value, applies to money; because, if there is a short crop of money, money rises in value.

Great Country for Young Men.

"Now, I want you young men to realize that when you have received great advantages, great responsibilities go with those advantages, and you have no right, as citizens in a land like this, to keep in darkness upon any public question; nor have you a right to listen to any persuasions except the persuasions which come from your conscience and your judgment. I appreciate the advantages of living in a country like this.

"You may have had people tell you that my ideas were antagonistic to our form of government and to law and order. But I want you to believe me when I say that there is not a person in this country who loves our institutions more than I do, or who feels a deeper interest in their perpetuation. And what young man has more right to prize our institutions than I have?

"In what other country is it possible for a young man to accomplish as much as he can accomplish in this country? In what other country is it possible for a young man who has nothing to commend him except his interest in the cause to be selected by those who believe in him to carry out their ideas. I so much prize the advantages of a country like this that I want to keep this Government as our fathers intended. I want it to rest securely upon the foundations which they laid, so that it will guarantee equal rights to every citizen and give special privileges and advantages to no citizen.

"I want it still to be so that the child of the humblest citizen of this land may be able to aspire to any office to which his abilities or his ideas or his labor and his integrity fit him. And it is because that I realize, as I think I do, some of the influences which in society are tending to close the door of opportunity to young men that I have felt the indignation that I have expressed against great aggregates of wealth which have in many instances trampled upon the rights of weaker members of society and have attempted by the power which they can command to drive out competition, and then prey upon society after it has been rendered helpless and lies at their mercy.

Not Strong in the Colleges.

"But, my friends, I am here more to greet you than to talk to you, and I have digressed only this much because I have so little chance to have my side heard in some of our institutions of learning that I do not feel that I ought to neglect an opportunity to say a word in the defense of the cause for which I stand.

"I read in the papers that in various institutions of learning they are nearly all against me. My friends, if I should read in the paper that there was not a college professor, not a business man, not a man prominent in society who believed in what I am teaching, while I would believe in it I would still teach it."

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan spoke to a crowd in the public square composed chiefly of farmers. It was estimated that his audience numbered 12,000.

Mr. Bryan spoke this evening at Alton, Ill. He left Alton for Lincoln, Ill., at 10 o'clock. He will speak to-morrow in Bloomington, Pontiac, Dwight, Braidwood, Joliet, and Lemont, and expects to be in Chicago at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

NO PEACE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Democratic Factions Cannot Unite in Harmony.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—For what is apparently the final time in this campaign all negotiations for peace between the warring factions of the State Democracy were to-day declared off. The result of to-day's meeting leaves the situation just where it was before Judge Corcoran sent in his resignation last week; for that resignation is now withdrawn, Judge Corcoran is still to continue as Chairman of the State Committee, and there will be no official ratification of George Fred Williams and the other Democratic candidates.

Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and Harry J. Jaquith were the representatives of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club at to-day's meeting of the State Committee, and it took them but a short time to report that in view of George Fred Williams's refusal to negotiate further with the State Committee, nothing more could be done toward making peace.

After they had retired the committee discussed the situation and decided to postpone the meeting of the full State Committee, which had been called for to-morrow noon, indefinitely. They also communicated by telephone with Judge Corcoran, apprising him of the situation. He at once withdrew his resignation, which had not been accepted. Notices were then sent out to members of the committee announcing that the meeting for to-morrow had been postponed.

SILVER MEN IN CHICAGO.

A Week's Attack on the Supporters of Gold Begun Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The general attack of the silver forces on Cook County began today with meetings all over the city. Gov. Altgeld was the chief speaker of prominence, but there were many from outside Chicago and Illinois. Ministers joined in the appeal to vote for free silver, and the champion of the cause, Mr. Bryan, will arrive to-morrow afternoon to make many big and little speeches in every ward of the city.

Under the direction of the Democratic State Committee, every county of Illinois has furnished at least one speaker outside Cook to join in the attack on the gold standard. Among the Eastern orators who arrived to-day to lend their aid were Timothy W. Coakley of Boston, who nominated George Fred Williams for Governor, and Thomas Riley, a criminal lawyer of note from the same city. This bombardment will last all the week.

It was said to-day by those in charge of the noonday business men's meeting which Mr. Bryan will address at Battery D Armory Wednesday that there were 50,000 applicants for tickets.

CALLED AN INDUSTRIAL CANNIBAL.

Mark Hanna Accused of Things by Trades Unionist Silver Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Trades Unionist Silver Club of Chicago, with the approval of the Democratic National Committee, has addressed an appeal to the farmers and agricultural laborers of Illinois and of the Mississippi Valley.

The document calls Mark Hanna an "industrial cannibal," who has endeavored to secure the purchasable vote "which always exists in great centres of population by the lavish and corrupt use of money, and to array that vote against the interests of the agriculturists." Coercion of the incorruptible wage earners in the cities is also freely charged.

It is admitted that "these conditions create a menace to the cause we have at heart," and hence the appeal to the farmers to redouble their efforts to make the agricultural vote of the Mississippi Valley as large as possible for the free-silver cause; "to make good any possible loss of votes which may result from coercion and bribery."

The trades unionists say they refuse to "listen to all appeals which would set us against you, our fellow-workmen."

Chicago Democrats May Parade.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The latest turn in the controversy between the Democratic County Executive Committee and the Police Department over the question of the Democratic parade Oct. 31 is that Chief Badenoch now turns around and offers to grant the coveted permit, so long refused. He has written the Democratic Committee that, the Republican Workingmen's Club having decided not to parade, there is now opened a chance for him to grant the permit to the Democrats. The latter, however, are divided as to the expediency of accepting it. Every parade so far held by them has been a failure, and they fear to betray their weakness.

Will Vote for Republicans.

Thomas F. Magner, a Democrat who served two terms as an Assemblyman and two terms in Congress from Kings County and who is one of the best-known lawyers in Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would vote the whole of the Republican ticket to show his disapprobation of the Chicago ticket and platform.

5,000 Palmer Votes in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—A thorough canvass of the sound-money Democratic strength in Missouri has just been completed. According to the canvass, Missouri contains 50,000 men who will vote for Palmer.

CHLOROFORM ON HER PILLOW.

Mrs. Powley Accuses Her Husband and He Is on Trial.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The trial of Robert J. Powley of Niagara Falls on the charge of assault in the second degree was begun in the County Court this morning.

Mrs. Powley told of a decidedly tempestuous married experience on the witness stand. She became Powley's wife in 1888. About a year later they separated. A son was born. Powley stole the boy from her and kept him for two years. Then she and her husband patched up their differences and moved to Buffalo, where a second son was born to them.

Shortly afterward their quarreling was renewed, and they again agreed to separate. That night Powley came to her house and tried to bridge over their differences. She ordered him to leave, which he refused to do. Growing tired of arguing the matter, she went to her room and to bed. Powley followed her, but remained only a few minutes.

She was awakened by a peculiar odor, which she recognized as chloroform. She was not greatly affected by it, but one of her two boys was seriously so, and was aroused with great difficulty. The drug was poured on her pillow by Powler, she believed, and with the intent of killing her and the children.

Three witnesses partially corroborated Mrs. Powley's statement. Dr. Hodson was sworn as an expert on chloroform, and two witnesses testified as to the prisoner's character. The case will probably go to the jury before noon to-morrow.

STRAW MEN IN THE MILITIA.

Odd Stuffing of Company Lists at Virginia Inspections.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Under the regulations of the military rules in this State the companies are inspected both as to the efficiency of its members in drill and the percentage of men on duty at such periodical inspections.

A short time ago two of these companies passed in different parts of the State one of these inspections. The percentage of men reported was unusually large. Recent developments, it is said, show that in some instances straw men had been made to do duty for the regular volunteers, who had not reported.

The matter has been submitted to Gov. O'Ferrall, who will decide what disposition is to be made of it.

Fusion Causes Embarrassment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Sangamon County Clerk is embarrassed by the desire of local Populists to fuse with the Democrats and withdraw their names. The Clerk has the official ballots in press, and nearly 50,000 of them have been printed with the names of the Populist candidates, duly certified. It would involve an additional expense of $500 to $600 to print the ballots without the names of the Populists, but the most embarrassing feature is the lack of time in which to have the printing done, and the fact that there is no enough paper in Springfield of the required size and quality upon which to print a second edition.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

FOR PALMER AND BUCKNER

SPECIAL WORK NOW BEING DONE IN SOUTHERN STATES.

North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia the Chief Points of Attack—Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky Believed to be Certain for McKinley—Letter from Herbert Myrick as to the Feeling Among Southern Farmers.

The Palmer and Buckner National Committee is now devoting special attention to the Southern States. An attempt will be made to bring out a full National Democratic vote in all the States, and especially in the doubtful ones, like North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky are reported as practically safe for McKinley.

Perry Belmont, who has just returned from a speaking tour through West Virginia, says the sound-money sentiment in that State has been growing rapidly, and that it can surely be counted against the Chicago ticket. Virginia, he says, is wavering, and may give its vote for McKinley.

In North Carolina, according to reports received at headquarters, there has been a gratifying change of sentiment toward an honest dollar. The centres of the sound-money movement are Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville, Salem, and Durham. Carl Schurz's speech, which has been widely distributed among the Germans of the State, is having a fine effect.

Letter from Herbert Myrick.

A letter from Herbert Myrick, editor of The American Agriculturist, who has paid a great deal of attention to farming interests in the South, was received at headquarters yesterday. It was addressed to J. D. Killebrew, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee. Mr. Myrick writes:

"I believe McKinley is going to be our next President by an overwhelming majority. I believe the vast majority of our people, however much they may differ in their views on the silver question, are at heart patriotic and earnest to vote and act as in their judgment seems best for our country's welfare. It is for this reason that McKinley's election, especially, seems assured. This country cannot run a corner on silver any more than it can on wheat or cotton. If this Nation undertook to say that cotton should be twenty cents per pound for the next ten years, how long would it be before millions of acres in other lands would be devoted to this crop? I find that the world's stock of silver money has jumped from $1,817,000,000 in 1873 to $4,071,000,000 in 1895, of which four-fifths was full legal tender, while at the same time the world's stock of gold money has increased from $2,054,000,000 to $4,068,000,000. This with the advancing price of grain, cotton and tobacco in the face of falling values of silver, must profoundly influence the judgment of every thinking and patriotic man.

From the Farmers' Standpoint.

"I am writing from the farmers' standpoint, having been myself a Western (Colorado) farmer, and also well acquainted with the matchless resources of the South, and am especially enthusiastic over the possibilities of the immediate future of the great Middle South.

"Let me add that when I was in England a few years ago I was waited upon by a deputation of capitalists, workingmen, and gentlemen whose sons wished to seek larger opportunity than that 'tight little island' afforded. They brought with them a large map of America, and were disposed to favor sending their young men and money to Manitoba. I put my finger on Tennessee and Kentucky, and told them that in this great belt, from Louisville and Memphis to the Atlantic, was destined to be witnessed the most marvelous development of the next twenty-five years, by reason of its proximity to almost unlimited markets at home and abroad, its equable but not enervating climate, and the unsurpassed extent and variety of its natural resources. The opinion I then expressed has grown upon me as the years roll on. Carry those States for sound money, and it should hasten by years confirmation of this prospect."

Reports from the Sixteenth Congressional District, in Westchester County, reveal great uneasiness among Republicans and sound-money Democrats, owing to the contention between the Platt and Robertson wings of the Republican Party. An effort is being made to have both Ward and Fairchild withdraw in favor of James V. Lawrence of Yonkers, the sound-money Democratic nominee. It is feared that unless this or some similar course be pursued, a free-silver candidate may be elected in that district.

COL. STAHL ON SOUND MONEY.

Why He, a Democrat, Will Vote for McKinley and Hobart.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The following open letter was sent by Col. E. C. Stahl of Trenton, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and a well-known Democrat, in answer to an inquiry from a personal friend concerning his reasons for taking the stump for sound money:

R. H. Becker, Esq.:

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of yesterday with inclosed clipping, I beg leave to reply that I am one of the hundreds of your friends who are surprised at your support of the fifty-three-cent dollar, and much more than this, I am astounded at your confessed inability to understand that the Government stamp cannot create a value unless that stamp is backed up by a guarantee of that value itself.

You are erroneously informed about my making Republican speeches. I addressed a large Republican mass meeting here only for the purposes of defining my own position and that of my many Democratic German-American fellow-citizens who are with me in the support of honest money, and I am booked for but one more speech, and that before the German McKinley and Hobart Club, composed of both Democrats and Republicans, on next Wednesday evening. Were I on the stump I should certainly have been pleased to add my mite to the endeavors of convincing you of the error of your way and be a laborer in that faithful field you point out. But since I cannot speak to you and your equally misguided friends from the platform, I will try briefly to give you one or two arguments why the Government cannot make a dollar worth a dollar under the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as demanded by your apostle, Bryan.

In the first place, let me ask: What is money? It is a product of nature. No man has ever created money. No legislation can create money. Human ingenuity does not reach far enough for that. Money cannot be created; it can only be acquired. It is a part of nature itself and cannot be redeemed, for money itself is the redeemer. Only a promise to pay of whatsoever kind is not money, whether it be issued by a Government or a private individual. Our paper currency is not money; it is simply a promise to pay the amount on its face value in real money, that is, gold. No matter what kind of paper currency our Government may print, no matter what pictures may embellish its face, no matter whether "E Pluribus Unum" or "In God We Trust" is the motto inscribed thereon, it is not really money, but simply a promise to pay, and yet you, my friend, and thousands like you, believe that a Government may manufacture any amount of money ad libitum. A Government might as well try to make wheat or corn.

Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would rapidly bring us up to a silver standard. The $500,000,000 in gold now in this country would soon disappear, and all paper money issued on a gold basis would be redeemed in silver coin worth 50 cents, but stamped to be worth a dollar. With this $500,000,000 of gold removed from the money market there would only remain about $750,000,000 of paper money in circulation, and this reduced to half its value by the disappearance of the gold wherewith to redeem it, would leave us with but $750,000,000 of circulating medium, or about $5 for each man, woman, and child of our population. True, Mr. Bryan says we can go on and coin more silver, but every dollar that we coin would only be worth 50 cents, and with the disappearance of gold and the consequent decrease in the value of the baser metal, or, if you wish, with the consequent rise in the value of the yield, these dollars would soon lose a part of that value, while the prices of all commodities, luxuries, and necessities of life, as well as of the products of the soil itself, would keep step with gold in its increased appreciation.

Every one compelled to work for a living would have to be content to get along with one-half of his present income, because of the loss of one-half of its purchasing power. Every one who has debts outstanding would use every means available to collect the same on a gold standard under which this debt was contracted, and a panic unequaled in the commercial history of the world would be the result.

Such would be the "prosperity" promised by Mr. Bryan as the results of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and it is to avoid this "prosperity" that I and nearly all loyal, honest, and patriotic German-Americans of this and any other State have chosen to vote for the party of sound money and its candidates, McKinley and Hobart.

"Not that we love Democracy less, but that we love our country more." Come and join us ere it is too late. Yours sincerely as ever, E. C. STAHL.

FEW BETS ARE MADE.

Some of the Offers on the Outcome of the Election.

The distinguishing feature of the opening of the last week of the Presidential campaign in this city is its dullness.

Four years ago at this time the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House were thronged at night with politicians and betting men, and the excitement ran at fever heat. Large bets were the rule, not the exception. Last night, and for several nights, betting was the rare exception, and not the rule.

In the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night two fox terriers—one belonging to Col. Swords of the Republican National Committee, and the other belonging to Wilbur F. Wakeman, frolicked with each other, much to the delight of the usual habitués of the lobby.

"Did you ever see anything like this?" said William Leary. "Here we are in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a few nights before the Presidential election, with nothing else to do but watch a couple of dogs at play."

Col. Swords was looking for a man who had offered to bet $100 against $200 that Illinois would go for Mr. Bryan. The Bryan man did not appear.

Joseph Manley of Maine heard of some man who wanted to bet $500 against $1,000 that this city would go for Bryan. Mr. Manley wanted to take the $1,000 end of it, but he could not find the Bryan man.

Col. Swords said he thought he would raise the odds on McKinley to-day or to-morrow on the general result from 2½ to 1 to 3 or 4 to 1.

The corridor of the Hoffman House showed little indication that a residential campaign was drawing to a close, although there was a little betting and some betting talk. E. B. Dickson, who is said to be a Colorado mine owner, bet $500 even with Charles Brock that McKinley would not carry this State by 200,000 plurality. E. S. Stokes held the money.

Betting Commissioner Edwards made offers: $50 even that McKinley would carry California and the same that he would carry Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia; $800 against $1,000 that Hess would beat McClellan in the Twelfth Congressional District. The same bet to be repeated three times. The offer was supposed to have been made by Simon Hess, brother of Charles A. Hess.

Mr. Edwards also made these offers: $1,000 even that McKinley would carry this city by 5,000 plurality; $1,000 even that Bryan would have 150 or more electoral votes; $600 against $1,000 that McKinley would carry Kentucky; $250 to $1,000 that McKinley would have 50,000 plurality in this city.

Mr. Edwards reported only one bet as having been made during the day, and that was $25 against $100 that McKinley would carry this city by 75,000 plurality.

A Tammany Hall betting commissioner heard that Mr. Edwards was offering to bet even that McKinley would have 25,000 plurality in this city, and went to him to lay some bets. Mr. Edwards explained to him that he had even money only on 5,000 plurality for McKinley. The Tammany man made no bets.

A letter was received at the National Democratic headquarters yesterday, stating that the odds were 3 to 1 in favor of Philip B. Low, who is running for Congress on the Republican ticket against W. H. Burke, (Tam.,) in the Fifteenth District.

At the Popocratic headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, things were very quiet yesterday. Chairman Danforth was in Utica trying a lawsuit.

There was plenty of McKinley money offered at odds of about 3 to 1 against the Chicago nominee yesterday on the various Exchanges. It practically went begging. Bryan takers were few. Wassermann Brothers, stock brokers, did not place a sum of $25,000 to be wagered against $8,000 Bryan money. E. B. Talcott, who on Saturday bet $2,100 to $700 on McKinley, announced that he had $6,000 to bet at the same odds. Another member of the Stock Exchange bet on McKinley at $1,000 to $500. Henry Clews & Co. bet 4 to 1 on McKinley, $1,000 to $250. A New-York State plurality bet was made between A. C. Tower and Jewett Brothers, $500 even, Mr. Tower wagering that McKinley's plurality would be 250,000.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS RALLY.

They Hear Major Mack of Ohio and Other Speakers.

Major I. F. Mack, the Ohio editor and orator, J. Sloat Fassett, and John Proctor Clarke addressed a meeting of Brooklyn Republicans last night at the Park Theatre. Theodore B. Willis presided and made the opening address. The audience was large.

"Kings County," said Mr. Willis, "will give McKinley and Hobart and the Republican State ticket 25,000 majority, and will elect fourteen out of twenty-one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature."

Mayor Mack's address dealt with both the silver question and the tariff. "There is no substance to the contentions of the silver party," he said. "They have no arguments to advance. You may read the speeches of Bryan and pick out five hundred inconsistencies too palpable to be disguised. It is so with his followers.

"'I am,' said Mr. Bryan, in an article republished lately in The Arena, 'in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. When this is accomplished I am in favor of an issue of $500,000,000 a year, with which to pay the expenses of the Government, leaving the people free from the burdens of taxation.' There is but one description for such doctrines—repudiation and anarchy."

"I am not here," said Mr. Fassett, "to demonstrate that I am a Republican, but to affirm that it is more important in this time of National peril for a man to be a wide-awake patriot rather than a good Republican or a good Democrat. Whatever we may be for in other years, we must this year be for the stars and stripes. We may differ as to the means of elevation for the flag, but we must elevate it—that is agreed."

Upheld Clerk Fisher.

Judge Lippincott of Jersey City yesterday sustained the decision given by County Clerk John G. Fisher in favor of the candidates nominated by the Palmer and Buckner Committee for Hudson County and filed in the name of the National Democratic Party. Judge Lippincott said that the conclusions he had reached were purely his own. He could find nothing in the statutes to guide him. He reviewed the political facts involved, beginning with the Chicago Convention down to the filing of both sets of New-Jersey Presidential Electors with the Secretary of State.

Allan L. McDermott endeavored to secure an exception in his favor, but Judge Lippincott declined to interfere with Clerk Fisher. Mr. McDermott may take his case to the Supreme Court, merely to secure a ruling.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water.

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

AN OPPORTUNITY TO

MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS

WITHOUT COST.

NO MONEY FOR TAMMANY.

Popocratic National Committee Has None for the Wigwam.

The Popocratic National Committee will not furnish Tammany with any money for its election day expenses.

A telegram was received at Tammany Saturday from the Chicago headquarters conveying this information. The dispatch simply said that the National Committee had no money that it could send to Tammany. In former Presidential years, the Democratic National Committee always contributed liberally to the Wigwam.

This year, despite the sacrifices which Tammany has made to "regularity," the Popocrats have left it in the lurch.

It is said that there was a tacit understanding between the Bryan managers and the Tammany managers before Tammany came out for Bryan that the Bryan managers should contribute to the Wigwam's campaign expenses, but the "understanding" has not been made good.

There is considerable feeling in Tammany over this failure of the National Committee to come to its aid, and this is intensified by the fact that the National Committee has found money to furnish ex-Sheriff O'Brien's organization, although there is none for Tammany.

Several of the Tammany managers discussed the situation informally at Tammany Hall yesterday, and began to raise a subscription among themselves. John C. Sheehan headed the list for a large amount—$1,000, it is reported—and others followed suit. It was said that at least $10,000 was raised in this way during the day.

Local Sound-Money Work.

An open-air meeting, under the auspices of the Sound Money Democracy, was held last night at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue. A large audience was present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Those who addressed the meeting were Cyrus L. Sulzberger, B. F. Mahler, R. Grier Monroe, and Mark Schlesinger. The campaign being waged by the Sound Money Democracy is the most vigorous ever made by such a youthful organization. Candidates have been placed in the field in almost all of the Assembly districts. Meetings were held last night in the First, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-fifth districts. The same vigor is being displayed in the various Congressional districts where the Sound Money Democracy has a candidate.

Republicans Accused of Bribery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—Chairman Roselle of the Populist State Committee is preparing evidence to present to the Grand Jury, which he believes will prove several prominent Republicans guilty of ante-election bribery. Mr. Roselle says that as Chairman of his party's State Committee he was offered $10,000 as a campaign fund if fusion with Democrats on the Electoral ticket in Missouri were prevented. He further states that Judge Foster Jones, candidate for Governor, who retired in favor of the Democratic nominee, was offered $1,000 to remain in the race. Other instances are cited by Mr. Roselle, and he says he will give names and dates to the Grand Jury. All the alleged offenses are punishable by five years' imprisonment under the provisions of a law passed by the last Legislature.

Women for Sound Money.

A large number of women were present at the regular noon-day meeting of the Comemrcial Travelers' Sound Money League yesterday, at the rooms of the league, Broadway and Prince Street. Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary, presided. The speakers were Edward Vroom and Clarence Pull, ex-Secretary General of New-Mexico, and Assemblyman Hobbin, who predicted that New-York City would give McKinley a majority of 50,000, and the State a majority of over 300,000.

"Boy Orator" in Maiden Lane.

Joseph Corrar, Jr., advertised as a "boy orator," spoke to a crowd of business men at the noon-hour meeting of the Sound Money Jewelry Club in Maiden Lane yesterday. Joseph confined himself to telling humorous stories illustrating the unfitness for the Presidency of William Jennings Bryan. The boy orator was preceded by James Lehman of Lehman & Williams, who delivered a strong argument against the free coinage of silver.

Five Sound-Money Trains.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Arrangements have been made with the five trunk lines which run west from St. Louis through Missouri to send a special train on each of the roads Wednesday morning for a tour of the State under the management of the Commercial Travelers' clubs of St. Louis, in the interest of McKinley. There will be twenty men and five speakers on each train.

GEN. GRANT ON SOUND MONEY.

What He Really Said on the Subject in His Messages.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The posters used by silverites in which Jesse Grant is quoted as saying that if his father were alive he would be for Bryan have caused the Republicans to issue quotations from Grant's messages in contradiction of this.

On Dec. 6, 1869, he recommended a gradual return to specie payments to stop fluctuations in the value of currency. Redemption of the Treasury's own paper at a fixed price would do that. In 1870 he said the instability of the value of our currency was prejudicial to our prosperity. Congress should place the currency on a par with gold. Dec. 3, 1871, he said fluctuations in gold fostered a spirit of gamblini. The currency neded a fixed value approaching a par with specie. Mach 4, 1872, he said: "A National currency of fixed value, as compared with gold, convertible into gold at par, was necessary." Dec. 1, 1873, he said: "The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over." Dec. 7, 1874: "Nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prosration for want of a sound financial system falls upon the working men. * * * by the deprivation of employment and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries."

Dec. 1, 1875, Gen. Grant said: "No healthy permanent reaction * * * until we return to the scale of values recognized throughout the civilized world."

GIVE UP TRYING TO FUSE

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JONES AND POPULISTS END.

Mr. Washburn, the Western Populist Chairman, Says that Nothing More Can Be Done Toward Uniting the Parties in Certain States, and He Blames Georgia and Tennessee Democrats — Mr. Watson in Silent Disgust.

CHICAGO, Ill. Oct. 26.—All negotiations which were being conducted by Western Chairman Washburn of the Populist Nationalist Committee, representing Candidate Watson and Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee for the purpose of solidifying the "Middle of the Road" Populist vote for Bryan, were officially declared at an end to-day by Mr. Washburn in an interview. He said:

"There were a few States where fusion was pending, and we were trying to consummate arrangements. When I visited Georgia I saw that it was vitally essential that all complications should be adjusted at once, so that the solid vote of the "Middle of the Road" Populists might be secured for Bryan.

"Upon my return, while we were arranging these matters, it was flashed over the wires that the Georgia and Tennessee Democrats had rejected all overtures made by the Populists and adjourned without making a counter proposition. This was most unfortunate, as it occurred at a time when it seemed apparent that all complications would be removed, our people satisfied, and Bryan's election made certain.

"As these two States were involved in our arrangements this action rendered it impossible for us to continue negotiations. They were broken off, and a conference arranged with Mr. Watson and Mr. Reed at Nashville, that I might report to them the facts of the case. The responsibility for all this must rest squarely upon the Georgia and Tennessee Democracy. They seemed more anxious to beat the Populists than to elect Bryan, and whatever the results the odium of their unpatriotic action must rest upon them.

"In all justice to Senator Jones, I must say that from the beginning he has been eager to remove all complications and effect an equitable fusion in every State. He has always shown a much greater degree of patriotism in these arrangements than the State Committees of his party, who were more anxious to make sure of their State tickets than they were to meet Populist committees half way in perfecting fusion.

"There will be no further negotiations, and whether our people and candidates have been recognized to the right extent or not, our committee desires that every Populist shall prove his patriotism in helping at the polls to elect Bryan, just as they did in nominating him at St. Louis. This is no time for the settlement of differences. Our duty is to secure the triumph of silver, and every Populist should do his share and settle party differences after election."

"Will Mr. Watson make a speaking trip to Kansas or North Carolina?"

"I do not think he will. He has promised to make a few speeches in his own district for Mr. West, our Congressional candidate, and I understand that will close his campaign."

"Having read Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance, do you think it ought to or will be published?"

"I do not see what good would be accomplished at this late day by its publication, as Mr. Watson has made plain the principal points of his letter in his public speeches. Therefore, I do not favor its publication."

"Do the fusion arrangements, being made between the Republicans and Populists of Georgia, meet with your approval?"

"All those arrangements are made over the joint protest of Mr. Watson, National Committeeman Reed, and myself."

Mr. Watson is described as in a state of silent disgust.

QUEER POSSIBILITY IN GEORGIA.

Neither Party May Get a Majority Such as a State Law Requires.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Col. L. M. Martin of the Sound Money Democratic Campaign Committee, received a letter from Chairman Corrigan of the Georgia State Committee to-day, in which Mr. Corrigan detailed the recent rupture between Populists and silver Democrats.

He says that there is no doubt that the Populists will go to McKinley, and that their vote, combined with the votes of National Democrats and Republicans, will prevent the silver Democrats from carrying the State by a sufficient majority.

The law in Georgia provides that Presidential Electors shall receive a majority of almost half. Under present conditions Mr. Corrigan believes it will be impossible for either side to receive a majority.

This will mean the throwing of the contest into the House of Representatives of the Legislature, and as the silver Democrats will be largely in the majority, their final result is not difficult to foreshadow.

Mr. Corrigan says that the smashing of the Populist Party will result in heavy gains by the National Democratic Party in the future. He also predicts that a Republican Congressman will be elected from the Atlanta District.

TAUBENECK WARNS POPULISTS.

Bids Them Beware of N. A Dunning and Chairman Hanna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—H. E. Taubeneck, Chairman of the Populist State Committee, to-day issued the following:

To the Populists of the State of Illinois:

On Oct. 20, 1896, N. A. Dunning, at one time editor of The National Watchman, published at Washington, D. C., prepared an appeal to the Populist voters of the United States attacking good, honest Populists. This appeal is now printed and being circulated by the Republican State and County Committees throughout the State of Illinois.

It is intended to create dissension and confusion among the rank and file of the silver forces in the State. We warn every Populist and every silver voter to pay no attention whatever to any appeal which may be sent out by so-called Populists of the Paul Vandervoort stripe. It is the work of Mark Hanna, aided by a few disappointed and disgruntled Populists who are lending their services to fasten the gold standard upon our people.

We request every Populist in the State of Illinois to spurn with indignation and contempt any circular which may come from Populists working for the Republicans.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman.
CHARLES E. PALMER, Secretary.

Warrant for Merrick Freeman.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Merrick Freeman of the defunct firm of Freeman, Ives & Co. on the charge of issuing fraudulent and fictitious warehouse receipts. The warrant was issued on the application of the officers of the Clinton National Bank of New-York City. The bank holds paper aggregating $16,000 secured by warehouse receipts purporting to cover large amounts of cheese. Freeman, who was supposed to be stopping with his brother, in Syracuse, cannot be found.

New-York Universalist Club.

The members of the New-York Universalist Club held their ninety-sixth monthly meeting and dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel. The President of the club, Stevenson Taylor, presided, and fifty guests were present. After dinner there was an informal discussion on "The Enlarging Sphere of the Modern Pulpit," in which the Rev. Dr. MacArthur and the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Adams and the Rev. L. E. Pease of Brooklyn, participated. The next meeting of the club will be held Nov. 23, and will be a "ladies' night."

"Election Day in New York"
By Ernest Ingersoll
Strikingly illustrated by
JAY HAMBIDGE
In the
NOVEMBER CENTURY
Ready on Wednesday.

WELCOMED THE ARMENIANS.

Americans Gave Them a Hearty Reception at Carnegie Hall.

A mass meeting to welcome the Armenian refugees was held in Carnegie Music Hall last night under the auspices of the Salvation Army and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The hall was well filled, 500 seats being sold at 25 cents each for the benefit of the Armenian immigrants on Ellis Island. Sixty Armenians, all recent arrivals in this country, were on the stage, each holding a small United States flag. Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army presided.

Dr. Grace Kimball, an American missionary to Armenia, detailed many of the Turkish atrocities to which she was an eye witness. Then two of the Armenian refugees made speeches, Dr. Gabriel acting as interpreter for one and Commander Booth-Tucker for the other, who spoke in French. Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, made speeches, and a cablegram from Mr. Gladstone was read. It was as follows:

"I rejoice in the rescue of any fraction of the Armenians from the fangs of the great assassin. So long as the inaction of the powers continue the situation will be shameful as well as sad. But the deeds are recorded both in heaven and before man, and constantly accumulating horrors may yet work the downfall of that crying iniquity known as the Turkish Empire."

A letter from Mayor Strong to Commissioner Booth-Tucker was also read. A collection was taken up to aid the Armenians on Ellis Island.

MORE ROOM FOR ARMENIANS.

Question of Providing for Them While They Are Detained.

The Armenian and Syrian steerage passengers of the Netherlands-American Line steamship Maasdam, who were removed to Hoffman Island Saturday for observation, owing to the possible danger of their being infected with smallpox or typhus fever, were all inspected and examined yesterday and found well. The period of incubation having passed, they were transferred to Ellis Island.

The question of room for the increasing number of detained Armenian immigrants is giving the officials some trouble, and the Acting Commissioner General is here from Washington looking into the matter.

There are now between 500 and 600 immigrants detained. Half of them have been on the island for a week. An endeavor will be made to provide additional facilities to care for them pending their disposition.

A few more of the Armenians were permitted to land yesterday, proper bonds having been filed by friends.

O'CONNOR'S STRANGE STORY

Says He Was Unjustly Held in a New-York Insane Asylum.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26.—The evening papers print a sensational story in which it is charged that William O'Connor, a British subject, who went to New-York from Halifax, in 1892,

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00

SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00

SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....1.50

Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Excelsior, Jr.—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Lion's Heart—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—His Late Wife—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—The Bohemian Girl—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1896.

THE FORESTRY AMENDMENT.

Whatever may be the merits of the contention between those who desire to maintain the present Constitutional protection of the Adirondack forest preserve and those who favor the leasing of small tracts of the State land for camp and cottage purposes, we have no doubt that the pending amendment should be defeated by an emphatic vote. Those who have made the long fight for the preservation of the forests dare not intrust the proposed authority to the Legislature. We regret that the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission should come out boldly on the side of the lumber vandals, instead of standing by those who are solicitous for the protection of the forests.

As we have already said, if we could hope to have a wise forestry system administered by men who were experts on the subject and who could not be swayed by private interests, it would be well to permit the judicious cutting out of grown timber for the State itself, but that is not proposed. So far as acquiring new land within the preserve and disposing of State lands outside of the preserve is concerned, that is not forbidden now, but there is great danger that any policy of exchanging or of buying and selling, such as is proposed in the amendment, would be made to serve the ends of the lumbermen rather than to benefit the State preserve. As to the leasing of camp and cottage plots, that might also be done in a way to do no harm, if we could trust the Legislature and the commission, but to open the way, as it is now proposed, might lead to extensive private occupation and to a large destruction of the woods for fuel and by accidental fires.

The present commission disclaims having anything to do with the origin of the amendment, but it certainly did not originate with the friends of the forest. It contains the exact provisions which the representatives of the lumbermen tried to induce the Constitutional Convention to accept, and the same men who vainly urged it upon that body prevailed upon the very first Legislature under the revised Constitution to propose it in the present form. The fact that the commission appointed under a new law passed at about the same time is in favor of it only confirms the old suspicion that this body cannot safely be trusted with the wide discretion which would be permitted if the amendment should be ratified.

We wish to point out one change in the wording of the section which reveals with singular force the designing character of the men who are behind the effort to break down the protection of the forests. As it stands now, the section declares of these forest lands: "They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private." This would prevent any taking by a railroad corporation through the exercise of the right of eminent domain, or the leasing, selling, or exchanging to or with anybody. The section as incorporated in the proposed amendment not only places before the words quoted the phrase "except as authorized by this section," but changes the last "or" to "to," so that it reads "shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private." This would leave it open to the construction that the lands might be leased, sold, or exchanged otherwise than "to be taken" by a corporation, and that they might be acquired by a corporation otherwise than by lease, purchase, or exchange. This insidious change of an apparently insignificant word to produce a change of meaning of great significance is in itself enough to condemn the amendment and bring down upon it a blow of popular disapproval which will put an end to all such schemes hereafter.

READERS FOR BRYAN.

From a small town in Missouri comes the news that "a plan is being arranged to have BRYAN'S Chicago Convention speech read at every Court House in the United States between now and election," and that this project has the support of Chairman JONES. This is the speech by which BRYAN procured his nomination, and the manager of his canvass hopes, we presume, that the reading of it will insure the election of the repudiationists' candidate.

It is intended, we suppose, that this cheap demagogical appeal to class and sectional feeling shall be read on the steps of the Court Houses, for the Judges will not permit the halls of justice themselves to be desecrated by such a performance, the objectionable nature of which will be emphasized by the character of the persons chosen to do the work. In this city, of course, the reader will be Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN, whose experience in Buffalo has fitted him to declaim with unction BRYAN'S definition of "the business man" and professions of devotion to the "holy cause of humanity." It seems to us, however, that the scope of this "plan" should be enlarged, with respect to both the speeches to be read and the places where the readers are to stand.

To a few extracts from the convention address should be added parts of the later speeches of BRYAN and ALTGELD in which are exhibited the silverites' attack upon the courts; their advocacy of free riot; their admissions that it is their purpose to rob wage earners, depositors in savings banks, owners of life-insurance policies, pensioners, and widows and orphans who hold little mortgages, by cutting off one-half of the value of the dollar; their incendiary attempts to array class against class, and their appeals to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant. Then we should have a collection fairly representing the silver "cause" as it has been set forth in this campaign.

So far as this collection should show the attitude of the Bryanite leaders toward the courts and the enforcement of law for the suppression of disorder, it might appropriately be read on the outer steps of a Court House by some one who should carefully turn his back to the halls of justice, but there are other institutions in the neighborhood of which there should be readers exhibiting hostility or contempt by their attitude as well as by their words. Why should not the Bryan committee station a reader on the steps of every savings bank, to repeat there the explanations of ALTGELD and others that all the dollars deposited in such banks are "200-cent dollars," having twice as much buying power as they ought to have, and that the Bryanites intend to reduce the value and buying power of these dollars by one-half? Why should there not be a reader on the steps of every life-insurance company's building or office, reading the assurance that the value of every life policy would be cut down by 50 per cent. under free coinage?

Why should not the 900,000 pensioners be told on the steps of the pension agencies that justice, from the silverites' point of view, requires that half the power of their monthly allowances to buy the necessaries of life shall be taken away? And the jails? These are commonly not far from the Court Houses, and the Court House reader might easily fill another assignment on the steps of the neighboring prison. Are not some of those who object to the suppression of disorder and riot by executive authority, who approve of attempts to excite class hatred—are not some of these inclined to question the usefulness of prisons?

Inasmuch as the plan "supported" by Chairman JONES has not been completed, we offer these suggestions to those who are engaged in perfecting it.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

The situation of Spain at this moment must be very discouraging to patriotic Spaniards. The country has been maintaining a far larger army than it could afford for the purpose of putting down the insurrection in Cuba. It has not put down the insurrection, but it has effectually destroyed for some years to come the power of the island to raise revenue or even to support in anything like their former luxury the Spanish officials quartered upon Cuba. If the insurrection were put down to-morrow Cuba would be what Gen. BUTLER is said to have described New-Orleans as being at the close of his administration, a "squeezed lemon." But the chance of putting down the insurrection is diminishing, instead of increasing. Meanwhile, the burden of the enormous apparatus collected to crush Cuba is crushing Spain, and at the same time another insurrection against the Spanish yoke has broken out at the other end of the world, in the Philippine Islands, and is evidently spreading and becoming more formidable. Spain, with the two rebellions on her hands, is at the end of the resources which have not sufficed to suppress one. A new loan which has been hawked about Europe has failed to find takers. The Ministry now as good as announces that its only hope for further funds is an appeal to the already overburdened people of Spain.

This is a situation that would a few centuries ago have invited a foreign enemy, if Spain were not by her peninsularity, reinforced by the line of the Pyrenees, about as completely protected from invasion as Great Britain. But the troubles of the peninsula have always heretofore been settled within its own borders. The only successful invasion that has ever been made came not from Europe, but from Africa. But there is very evidently in the economic and military situation of Spain a chance for a renewal of those dynastic struggles in which for nearly two centuries the history of Spain has consisted. Extensive distress and discontent necessarily result from the withdrawal from production of a quarter of a million men in the flower of their youth in a country of only 17,000,000, and the enormous burden of transport, maintenance, and material of war involved in carrying on a campaign with 200,000 of their number 2,000 miles from home. Such a distress, as it is the opportunity of the demagogues in politically advanced countries like our own, is the opportunity of the pretender in politically backward countries like Spain, of which the politics are still dynastic.

Since DON CARLOS ceased from troubling Spain, after the death of ALFONSO XII., he has been living quietly, and the Carlist agitation seems to have altogether subsided. But if DON CARLOS insisted that he was CARLOS VII. and the rightful King of Spain during the lifetime of ALFONSO XII., he cannot have changed that opinion upon the birth and the contemporaneous accession of ALFONSO XIII., whose claim cannot be better than his father's. There has never been a more favorable opportunity for a pretender than that which Spain now offers, and it will be remarkable if advantage is not soon taken of it. Whether the pretensions of DON CARLOS are revived or not, it seems a perfectly safe prediction that the disasters of Spain abroad will be followed, shortly and sharply, by political trouble at home.

PRUSSIAN MILITARY BULLIES.

It is rather a good thing that the insolence of Prussian officers should have been carried to so flagrant an extent as to arouse the indignation of Prussian civilians. The punishment of Lieut. BRUSEWITZ, recorded in our columns yesterday, was absurdly inadequate for his crime, which was willful murder. Four years' imprisonment and dismissal from the army is not an expiation of that crime.

The Prussian military aristocracy is about the most offensive collection of official bullies in Europe, and the sympathies of the Emperor are entirely with it in whatever outrages it may commit in the way of insolence to citizens, provided that insolence stops short of physical violence. The people of Prussia have no direct way of obtaining redress, but they have a very effective indirect method, and that is the withholding of appropriations for the army of which the officers are so apt to be public nuisances. This is a remedy which they have shown themselves increasingly willing to adopt of late years.

Such atrocities as those that have lately been reported will stiffen the opposition of the representatives of civilians to the army, of which the spirit is that shown. The tradition of brutality in the Prussian Army is of very old date, coming down from FREDERICK the Great, and earlier; but it is now in the way to be modified. When it is made plain that the misbehavior of officers militates against appropriations for the army, an effective pressure from the "War Lord" may be put upon the officers to make them mend their manners.

TAMMANY'S CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The only distinctively Tammany campaign document that we know of is a placard posted upon the stations of the elevated railroads, showing the city tax rate, the city debt, and the valuation of taxable property under what it calls "Democratic administration" in 1894, and under what it calls "Republican administration" in 1896. The comparison is between the Tammany administration under Mayor GILROY and the "reform" administration under Mayor STRONG.

It shows that the tax rate in 1894 was 1.79 and in 1896 2.14; the net debt of the city $104,078,820 in 1894 and $114,161,299 in 1896; the valuation $2,003,332,027 two years ago and $2,106,484,905 now. But for the increase in this last item, it is said, the tax rate would be 2.25. Of course, as the city grows and municipal expenses increase, the tax rate would constantly advance but for the accompanying increase in valuations.

This display of figures is meant to be an argument for the restoration of Tammany to power, though it is presented as furnishing a reason for voting for BRYAN and SEWALL, a debasement of the currency, and general repudiation and panic. It will have the desired effect as a Tammany argument only upon those who have no memory or who care nothing for decent government.

It is true that there has been a large increase in municipal expenses in the last two years, and that it has produced a higher tax rate and added to the municipal debt, in spite of an advance in the valuation of property, but why? It is due mainly to the gross neglect and inefficiency of the Tammany Government for a series of years, when it was trying to keep down the tax rate while it squandered the revenues. Dock improvements had been held back for years, pavements were in a disgraceful condition, public buildings were out of repair, the Police Department was saturated with corruption, schoolhouses were dilapidated and wholly insufficient in number, a costly but worthless speedway for racing men had been badly begun, the appliances and equipment of the Street Cleaning Department were as defective as the force was inefficient, and some millions of dollars due the State had been kept back.

The present administration has had to clear off this heritage of neglect and get the public property and public service into decent shape, a process that is not yet completed. Besides, it has undertaken to give the city the results of good government, whatever it might cost under honest and economical management, and it has had many difficulties to contend with which were also derived in no small part from old abuses under Tammany. All this is costing some $3.50 upon each $1,000 of taxable property more than the old state of things cost, but when the neglect of the past has been repaired, the rate can be brought down again. We must remember, however, just what the tax rate means. Not more than one-half the property of the city is assessed at all, and that is assessed at little more than half its actual value. The tax is mostly on real estate, and is diffused through rents, business expenses, &c., so that it does not by any means signify that any citizen has to contribute over 2 per cent. of his property to public expenses. But the real question now is whether we are getting what we pay for. Under Tammany rule we certainly were not.

PRICES TO FOREIGN BUYERS.

It is understood that another contract for steel rails for Japan has been taken, 10,000 tons being the size named for the order.—[Engineering and Mining Journal, Oct. 24.]

The rails already shipped from this country to Japan were sold at prices lower than those of the English and other European manufacturers. The price of the first lot was reported in England to have been $21.26 per ton. As the price of English rails, free on board for export, is now $21.87, we suppose that the sale reported above was made at a price not higher than this. During the eight months ending with August, 33,807 tons of steel rails were exported from the United States.

The price of such rails to buyers in this country, however, has for a long time past been $28 at Eastern mills and $29 at the mills in the West, having been maintained at these figures by the combination agreement, with the assistance of the tariff duty of $7.84 per ton.

The President of one of the exporting companies attempted to defend his sales for export at the great reduction above noted by saying that such sales were made to keep the mills going. He was asked to explain why the sale of an equal quantity of rails here at the same price would not have had the same effect upon the mills, but he made no answer. Our railroad companies have not been buying rails freely for some time past, but will anybody say that their purchases would not have been much larger if the price had been reduced to $22 or even to $24? If the manufacturers have any rails to sell at $21.26 or $21.87 it seems to us that the American people should have the benefit of these prices. The American people have enacted the protective duty, of which the combination has taken advantage by making the domestic price $28, while it sells to foreigners at a reduction of more than 20 per cent.

THE TIMES will display the returns and result of the election more conspicuously than ever before on election night, not only upon the Printing House Square face of THE TIMES Building, but also at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, where the stereopticon screens upon which the bulletins will be displayed can be distinctly read by the tens of thousands of persons who will come together in Madison Square. The bulletins will be transmitted from the office of THE TIMES to Twenty-third Street by special wire and telephone, and will be printed on the lantern slides by typewriters, so that the figures and text, as enlarged upon the screen, will be clearly legible from every part of Madison Square and for a great distance up Fifth Avenue.

It is creditable to the people of Kentucky that the insults directed at Secretary CARLISLE by a Bryanite mob in Covington have aroused public sentiment in his behalf as a means of vindicating the honor of the State. It has caused such a rally to his support as not only to assure him a respectful hearing and increased influence during the rest of the campaign, but to make him a prominent candidate of all sound-money men in Kentucky for United States Senator to succeed BLACKBURN. It would be a fortunate change for the State if he should be chosen to that place and should consent to take it, notwithstanding a cherished desire to retire from public life. It would also be a wholesome lesson administered by decent citizens to the lawless element that substitutes riot for reason in a political canvass.

What has become of BLAND and BOIES? The Iowa man started out boldly at the beginning of the campaign with a speech in which he frankly asserted that "depreciated currency is the best for the people" and explained that the Bryan party proposed to cut the dollar in two because the purchasing power of it had been "doubled" since 1873. He soon retired from the field, probably because these doctrines were not attractive to the thrifty people of his State. Mr. BLAND appears to have found a great deal of work to do on his farm, and the Sound Money Democrats have more than 4,000 voters in his Congressional district on their list. He is a busy agriculturist, and we presume he has not had time even to read the reports of BRYAN'S speeches, much less to reconcile the contradictions in them.

There appears to be a prevalent apprehension that election returns will be late this year on account of the general adoption of the Australian ballot since the last Presidential election. We do not see why this need be the case, so far as the vote on Presidential Electors is concerned, where election officers are permitted to give out the result of that vote before counting the rest of the ballot. There is apt to be some foolish and perverse scratching of Electoral tickets, and there may be in some States a good deal of mixing of tickets for other officers, and this will prolong the process of counting somewhat, but with systematic and expeditious methods the making up of returns from the Australian ballot ought not to take longer than from a multiplicity of ballots containing the same names and equally mixed. In this city the polls will be open an hour longer than heretofore, closing at 5 P. M. instead of 4.

Neither the Commissioner of Corrections nor his Warden appears to advantage in the story of the escape of two women from the Tombs. The story, indeed, vividly recalls Artemus Ward's account of the man who was imprisoned for fifteen years in a lonely dungeon, when "a happy thought struck him, and he opened the window and got out." If any female prisoners at the Tombs have remained there, it seems to be either because the happy thought of leaving has not occurred to them, or because it has occurred to them that they are better off inside than they would be outside. The Commissioner of Corrections is particularly put on his defense by this escape, because he had removed the Warden on charges which the Court of Appeals has pronounced flimsy, overruling the Commissioner and ordering the reinstatement of the Warden, who has not yet taken charge. The Warden of the Commissioner's choice offers, it seems, no obstacle whatever to the escape of his prisoners, and brings the judgment of the Commissioner, as well as his own efficiency, into great discredit. Warden FALLON will return in great triumph, being vindicated by his successor as well as by the Court of Appeals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It has been decided by the New-Orleans City Council that "craps" is a game wicked beyond all others, and under an ordinance just passed any one who plays it in home, club, or street, whether for high stakes, low stakes, or none, will be arrested and punished. Yet the game not only originated at New-Orleans, but its inventor was the very aristocratic Marquis BERNARD DE MARIGNY, who entertained LOUIS PHILIPPE when the latter visited Louisiana, and who, seventy years ago, was the head of the creole colony of the State as its wealthiest and most prominent citizen. What was his plantation is now the Third District of the city. When he cut it up into lots, he named one of the principal streets "Craps," and explained that he did so because he had lost the money he received for the lots on that street in this favorite game of his. It was only a few years ago that a protest was raised against such a disreputable name for a very quiet and respectable street, especially given to churches.

—In all the Philadelphia schools to-day the two hundred and fourteenth anniversary of WILLIAM PENN'S arrival at New-Castle in the ship Welcome will be celebrated by appropriate exercises. It will be nearly nineteen years, however, before Philadelphia itself will be as old, for although it was in 1682 that the Proprietor received at New-Castle "turf and twig, and water and soyle of the River Delaware" in token of his overlordship, it was not until Oct. 25, 1701, that he signed the Charter of Privileges under which Edward Shippen became the first Mayor of Philadelphia.

—One building in Chicago has reached the venerable age of sixty-three years, and, naturally enough, the few sentimentalists the city numbers among its inhabitants are advising the local Historical Society to buy and preserve this interesting relic of antiquity. The structure in question is, and always was, a hotel. It stands on Milwaukee Avenue, near Lake Street, and it still bears its original name, the Green Tree Inn. The present owner is an Englishwoman named BARRINGTON, and she says she will not take a cent less than $4,000 for her property.

—A new social function has been invented in Chicago. It is the "Presidential election returns party." Preparations are making in scores of the city's most nearly aristocratic homes for affairs of this kind, in which a telegraph operator will be the centre of interest. They will not be mere informal gatherings of friends, but receptions of the most formal kind, and it is said that invitations to them are received with great satisfaction. Like many of Chicago's ideas, this is far from being a bad one.

—It is a little unkind for The Jacksonville Citizen to say that "Florida, as well as Tennessee, possesses a Senator who rarely visits the State except at election time." It does not intimate that either Mr. CALL or Mr. PASCO, like Mr. HARRIS, has been obliged to register from a house in which he does not and could not live, but for all that, it shows an inclination to overlook the fact that during his term of office a United States Senator of necessity spends most of his time in Washington.

—London clerks complain bitterly of the terrible competition they have to meet in the shape of innumerable young Germans who come to that city not to earn a living, but to learn the language. These invaders are content with wages ridiculously small, as they look upon the service merely as a sort of post-graduate course in business methods, and expect to find compensation in the high salaries they will command at home after it is completed.

—Buffalo has a Twentieth Century Club, and the club, which is composed of women, has a new clubhouse so unutterably magnificent that, if The Buffalo Commercial is to be trusted, it "beggars description." Perhaps by the time the twentieth century arrives, Buffalo's descriptive powers will not be "beggared" by a building that cost only $57,000, the price paid for this one.

—In every State except four a form of ballot is now in use that makes it quite or nearly impossible for anybody to know for whom anybody else voted. This fact is a sufficient answer to all the talk about "coercion" in which the Popocrats are indulging. No man can be forced to do something in regard to which only he will ever have any information.

—"With W. C. WHITNEY on the side of the compressed air motor for street cars in New-York," says The Boston Herald, "it looks as if that sort of a motor would mote in the not remote future." After that, a New-Yorker almost dares to remark: "So mote it be."

PERSONAL.

—In many of the obituaries written just after GEORGE DU MAURIER'S death it was stated that when a child he resided in New-York for several years. This is an error that originated in a curious way. In "Partial Portraits," published by HENRY JAMES in 1888, there is an essay on Punch in general and DU MAURIER in particular, in which Mr. JAMES leads up to his subject by a fanciful description of a child, presumably himself, who lived on Union Square and studied with interest the pictures in the English periodical. Six years later, EDMUND PICTON prepared for Current Literature an article in which he summarized what Mr. JAMES wrote without noting that the child mentioned was not DU MAURIER at all. This mistake, careless or stupid, as one chooses to call it, has since often been copied.

—WILSON W. FAY of Boston was Captain of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment in 1864, and at the battle of Petersburg was captured when the Confederates took the rifle pits in front of the famous "crater." Of course his sword, on which was engraved his name and the fact that it was a gift from his mother, fell into the enemy's hands. This Summer Congressman O'NEIL heard through a North Carolina Representative of an ex-Confederate who had a sword bearing FAY'S name. Correspondence followed, and now the weapon is again in the Captain's possession, it having been sent to him, with a courteous and friendly letter by B. F. RICHARDSON of Mount Prescott, N. C., a relative of the officer to whom it was surrendered thirty-two years ago.

—PELAGIE, the woman who for many years was the trusted and faithful servant of the GONCOURT brothers, taking complete charge of their house and chattels, thinks herself ill used because EDMOND left her only $240 a year, while he endowed his "Academy" with an annual income of $2,000. The executors, thinking she has a grievance, have decided to allow her daughter $60 a year.

—In making the inventory of EDMOND DE GONCOURT'S personal estate extreme care is taken of every scrap of paper. All that bear the handwriting of either of the brothers is classed as a "manuscript," and of these there are so many that even if sold by weight they would bring no inconsiderable sum.

—JOHN M. THOMPSON, writing from New-York to The Nashville Banner, declares that, like himself, almost every Southerner now living in the East will vote either for PALMER or for MCKINLEY. Mr. THOMPSON has been nominated for member of Assembly by the gold Democrats in the Twenty-third District.

—Gen. E. BURD GRUBB has resigned as Captain of Philadelphia's famous City Troop. "Pressure of private business" is the reason assigned for this momentous action, and if any other exists the Philadelphia papers are carefully concealing it.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

The Bondholders.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The enemies of the community are the usurers, the Shylocks, the men who retire or lock up currency, which is the circulating blood of commerce, and convert it into interest-bearing bonds, which produce nothing, but cripple industry, pauperize labor, and transfer wealth from those who produce it to those who hoard it, or whose use of it contributes but little to the advancement of National prosperity or the interest of humanity.

Will Exercise the Option.

From The Pittsburg Post.

What we need, as Mr. Bryan says, is a second Declaration of Independence by the free coinage of silver, and let the British money changers and gold syndicates look out for themselves. There will be no repudiation. No one dreams of that. Where the contract calls for gold we will pay gold. When it calls for "coin," leaving the option with the Government or individuals, they will exercise that option.

Silver Senators to Use Their Power.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

The five silver States—Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and Utah—have as much power in the Senate as the five greatest States in the Union—New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—and they are going to use it to bring about the restoration of free silver.

In Sorry Plight.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The gold-standard advocates have not a single argument to offer in favor of their dishonest money system. They simply appeal to selfishness and greed, and try to arouse the passions of their deluded followers by calling the men whom they cannot answer Anarchists.

Silver's Worth Under Free Coinage.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) World.

When silver is coined without limit it is worth as many dollars as it can be coined into at the legal ratio. Nor does this depend upon international agreement.

LITTLE CHILDREN CALLING ME.

From The Boston Transcript.

I.
Oft on some gracious Autumn day—
Ere winds are loosed and storms set free—
I hear, as if from far away,
The little children calling me.

II.
They call, as though in happy mood,
From distant chambers, ghostly, still;
From out the shadowy golden wood;
From out the sunshine on the hill.
The homely sounds that bless the day—
The cricket's cry, the wild bird's trill—
Cease, and I hear from far away
The little children calling me.

III.
Friends of to-day, ye would not know,
Should these young voices meet your ear,
That name as mine; yet, long ago,
I answered to it many a year,
Its calling something pleasant meant:
Treasure of flower or fruit for me,
Or rifled store of bird or bee,
Or wondrous thing to do or see.
And from my books and dreams I went—
The Garden of Hesperides
Forgot among the orchard trees;
And Jason's quest resigned, to seek
Adventures on the flooded creek.

IV.
Hark! nearer, clearer than before,
I hear them call—again, again.
Let me but reach the open door;
They must be gathering in the lane.
What, silent now? and nought in sight
Save the long day—half shade, half light?
God, might I for one moment see
The little children calling me!

V.
Playmates of old, companions still—
When comes the hour that comes to all,
My failing heart with courage fill,
And let no sterner herald call.
The dolorous way will be less drear
If through it float your voices clear,
If o'er the rushing floods I hear
The little children calling me!

TORQUIL MACLEOD.

DUTY OF SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. Peabody addressed to the Hon. Sherman Hoar and printed in THE TIMES of to-day is opportune and most suggestive. It sets forth with forcible argument the duty of all true Democrats in the present crisis, and cautions them against contributing to the disruption of their party by conferring upon the most bitter opponent of their principles the votes that are due to the standard bearer of its conservative wing. Whatever the case may be elsewhere, certainly in New-York and in Massachusetts, McKinley does not need our votes. Those for McKinley and Palmer combined would manifest the opposition to Bryan as clearly as if they were given to McKinley alone. Here, at least, we can preserve our self-respect and not needlessly sacrifice it to our fears. Of course, Bryan cannot be defeated without the direct or the indirect aid of Democrats. It is not necessary that it should be direct when indirectness will answer the same purpose, and at the same time satisfy the demands of our consciences. There is a trite old saying, "Do not jump from the frying-pan into the fire," the wisdom of which is always acknowledged. Still, in order to escape the fire, it is foolish to jump into the fryingpan. It is far better to keep out of both. Mr. McKinley is possessed of the insane idea that the whole community outside of the Bryanites is coming to agree with him in his doctrine of ultra-protection, and his organs uphold him in it. Yesterday The Mail and Express paraded in conspicuous headlines, "West Virginia a Protectionist State. Its votes are for McKinley as President." Perhaps so, perhaps not; but if it votes for McKinley, that comes from scaring Democrats into forswearing their party allegiance, and voting for the man of all others whose sole aim it is to put their party principles out of sight for all time to come. So confident is he that he can accomplish his object that when Democrats wait upon him out of compliment to the stand he has been forced to take on the currency question, he does not fail to insult them on every occasion, by trotting out his hobby, as if that were the animal they came expressly to see. To say nothing of such rudeness, it is the worst possible policy on his part. He knows to a certainty that every Republican, excepting a few pronounced silverites among them, is already for him, and yet he persists in making the tariff the main issue of the campaign. I regret to say that even the members of the Reform Club with whom I come in contact have been so bulldozed by fear that they intend to vote for him, although the club was organized for the express purpose of combating the principles, or rather the want of principles, of which he is the chief advocate.

The correspondent who wrote that dispatch from West Virginia would not hesitate, if he should visit its quarters, to come out in equally glaring headlines on the next day, with "The Reform Club a Protectionist Institution. Its votes are for McKinley as President." And McKinley would readily believe the assertion to be well founded.

If I understand your definition of a mattoid, lately given, it is a man whose head may be level on other matters, but who has upon it an enormous bump, that when rampant squeezes all the others into insignificance. I take it for granted that McKinley will be elected; but I will not vote for him any more readily than I will vote for Bryan, so long as we have our own candidate in the field; and were he out of it, I would stay at home on election day.

I have no faith in this Republican mattoid. His present little bump for gold is no larger than his original bump for silver, which for the present has been smoothed down. If, before his term expires, a new Congress should vote for free coinage, as is by no means unlikely, I predict that he will sign the bill, if a sufficiently high tariff rider is put upon it. What can prevent it, if there should not then be a conservative Democratic Party?

JOHN CODMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Democrats who opposed the nomination of a third ticket are abusing real Democrats for their reckless partisanship and miserable lack of patriotism because in this "hour of peril" they mean to vote for Gen. Palmer rather than for Major McKinley. Why should it be necessary for Democrats to vote for McKinley in order to avert the peril? What is the matter with McKinley and why is he not all right?

For the past thirty-six years the Republicans have carried the country against the united Democracy in every election but two. Why, then, can they not easily carry the country against a divided Democracy? The revolt against the Chicago candidate will divert from him votes enough to insure a Republican victory in all the close States which were necessary to Democratic success on the two occasions referred to. If under these conditions Mr. McKinley has not a walk-over, it must be owing to the defection of Republican voters.

F. A. HENRY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1896.

PRINT BOTH SIDES.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you allow me to express in your columns my appreciation of your to-day's editorial apropos of The Evening Post's attitude toward the proposition that a newspaper should give more space to its opponents' views than The Post has been in the habit of giving? It seems to me that you are quite right when you say that in a political campaign, for instance, the speeches and doings of your opponents are, within not too narrow limits, news of the first importance to every voter. There is, perhaps, no better way of crushing a dangerous and erroneous view than by giving it currency and meeting it face to face. "He who listens to but one bell hears but one sound," and in the hour of peril, when the issue between right and wrong is sharply and ominously drawn, as it is in this campaign, the editor who wishes to spread the truth most effectively and to make converts cannot afford to be discredited at the outset in their sight by refusing to give reasonable space to the authorized expression of the views which he is combating. Partisans are prone to see partisans in all men.

Bryan has well answered Bryan, and the sound-money journals that have printed some of his speeches have done sound money a service.

All readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, I have no doubt, appreciate the good work your journal has done in this campaign, not only by reporting Bryan in the news columns, but also by making salient quotations from him on the editorial page and answering them then and there.

GUSTAVE LE GRAS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1896.

Almost as Bad as War.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Such has been the depressing effect of the single gold standard upon the value of property in most of the States of the Union since 1893 that greater loss could hardly have been sustained during the same interval of time had a devastating army swept across the country, blighting everything in its path.

HONOR TO LI HUNG CHANG

HE IS MADE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

It Looks as Though His Projects for Reform in His Country Are to be Carried Out—He Said in London that They Depended on His Return to Power—The Viceroy Has Been Reprimanded for a Breach of Chinese Etiquette.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Telegrams received here from Pekin announce the appointment of Li Hung Chang as Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs. The announcement is somewhat surprising, and has caused a great deal of comment here.

The St. James's Gazette says that Li Hung Chang, upon leaving Southampton, at the termination of his recent visit to England, told the reporters who were among those assembled to see him off that his ability to carry out the reforms which he desired to have established in China depended upon his return to power after he got home. The success of his mission to Europe is consequently gauged by his appointment to the Foreign Ministry.

PEKIN, Oct. 26.—Li Hung Chang has been reprimanded for having entered the Summer Palace for the purpose of paying a visit to the Dowager Empress without observing the formalities usual upon such an occasion.

A Chinese Husband's Revenge.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.—As an illustration of the popular administration of justice in China, the case of a man who stole a farmer's wife at a place some 300 miles inland from Hankow is instructive. The thief sold the woman for 100 ounces of silver, which appears to be about the tariff in mountainous districts of China. He was caught by the husband of the woman and two other men, who carried him to a particular tree near a Buddhist monastery, and strung him by the wrists, tied behind his back so that his body was bent forward and his toes barely touched the ground. In that position he was hammered with a large stone at the base of the spine and on his ankles. This was by way of preliminary to carrying him to the Magistrate's yamen, where he was sentenced to decapitation.

Bismarck's Double Game.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Temps, in an article commenting upon Prince Bismarck's recent communication to his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, describing the origin of the entente between Russia and France, says it is an obvious truth that Prince Bismarck, without the knowledge of his partners in the Dreibund, had a separate entente with Russia from 1884 to 1890, not only detaching Russia from France in the event of the latter attacking Germany, but also detaching Germany from Austria in the event of Austria making an attack upon Russia. "Bismarck," the Temps adds, "always played a double game, and the revelations of the Nachrichten must weaken the Dreibund."

Steamer Rates Unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is learned that the agreement entered into at the conference of transatlantic steamship managers, held at the offices of the American Line on Friday and Saturday, does not touch the transatlantic rates materially. The arrangements previously entered into by the companies were confirmed at the conference.

Mr. Clement A. Griscom, the London manager of the American Line, is suffering from a severe cold and is confined to his bed.

To Defend the Castles.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., who recently visited the United States in company with Lord Chief Justice Russell, has been retained to assist Sir Edward Clarke in the defense of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco in their coming trial at the Clerkenwell Sessions upon a charge of shoplifting. The Sessions will open on Nov. 2, and it is expected that the case of the Castles will be heard within a fortnight thereafter.

Gold Coming Here.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Bullion to the amount of £48,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for export to the United States.

LIONBERGER SUCCEEDS LITTLE.

Appointed Assistant Attorney General for the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President to-day appointed Isaac H. Llonberger of St. Louis Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, vice William A. Little, resigned.

Mr. Little, whose resignation was given to the Secretary some days ago, severs his connection with the department for the purpose of resuming the practice of the law.

Mr. Lionberger was appointed on the recommendation of Secretary Francis. The place pays $5,000 a year. Mr. Lionberger has been here since Saturday evening. He is forty-one years of age, and is favorably known at the St. Louis bar, having been associated with some of the most eminent lawyers of that city.

Suit Against a Tilden Heir.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 26.—A case which grows out of the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden was before Justice Dykman here yesterday. When George H. Tilden sought to break his uncle's will he lacked money, and asked his brother-in-law, Robert H. Buchanan, to negotiate the loan of a sufficient sum. In consideration of such services Tilden was to pay to Mrs. Buchanan $50,000 in addition to her share of one-fourth of the amount that would be awarded to the heirs. The money was raised by Mr. Buchanan, and the will was broken. Then George H. Tilden refused to pay his sister the $50,000. She sued him, and the case is still in the courts. The suit to-day was brought against George H. Tilden by Rober H. Buchanan on the ground that George H. Tilden agreed to pay him the $50,000. Tilden's lawyers claimed that the demand was absurd, and asked for a nonsuit, which Judge Dykman granted.

Many Accuse a Minister.

The Rev. Robert C. Heslop of 320 West Thirtieth Street, who was acquitted of the charge of stealing brought against him by the Rev. Eliot White, assistant rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday afternoon, in Jefferson Market Court was rearraigned on a charge made by William P. Van Antwerp, manager of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who charged him with the larceny of $13.56, which he had collected as a premium on a policy issued to Edward Dolan. Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost, the defendant's counsel, asked for the withdrawal of the charge, saying that some of his client's friends would make good the amount. Magistrate Wentworth said he had received another complaint from a clergyman in Brooklyn, who accused the defendant of defrauding him. The case was adjourned until this afternoon, and bail was fixed at $200.

Right to Sell Mexican Dollars.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 26.—W. W. Hall, charged with violating the State law regarding brokers disposing of Mexican dollars at 50 cents as campaign object lessons, was tried in Portsmouth to-day and acquitted.

MORE BATTLES IN CUBA

In Which the Insurgents Are Beaten by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Col. Segura has reported to the Government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Soroa, Province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting that followed four of the insurgents were killed.

The Spaniards by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills and started to build trenches to defend their position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained. On Oct. 24 Col. Segura left the main body of his command, and with a small force started to reconnoitre the country. On his way back he learned that the Zamora Battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in the combat.

The rebels made desperate efforts to carry the Spanish position, and thus open the way for their return to the hills, but were compelled to retreat, closely followed by the Spaniards. A series of bloody fights occurred during the two days of the pursuit. The rebels left sixty-one dead on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this. The troops lost a Lieutenant and twenty-one privates killed and 110 wounded, including four Captains and two Lieutenants.

CUBA MUST BE WATCHED.

Yellow Fever May Be Brought Here from the Sugar Houses of Regla.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — The public health report issued by the Marine Hospital Service brings to the attention of the authorities the danger of importing yellow fever from Cuba through a new and hitherto unknown agency. Dr. D. M. Burgess, Sanitary Inspector at Havana, writes to Surgeon General Wyman, under date of Oct. 17:

"I am informed that the Government here has appropriated and is already using for hospital purposes the extensive 'Almacenes,' or sugar storehouses of 'Regla,' which structures, it will be remembered, are situated contiguous to the wharf on the opposite side of the harbor from this city. This measure, of course, will infect those buildings, and possibly such sugar as may or will be stored in them."

Dr. Burgess says: "Yellow fever does not exist to any great extent among civilians in this city, which condition is probably owing to the fact that few persons have come here during the past year who are liable to have it. But that disease continues with all its malignancy and perhaps in increasing numbers among the Spanish soldiers. The statistics of the many military hospitals in the neighborhood of Havana—that is to say, within a radius of twenty-five miles or so—cannot at present be obtained, if ever. Sixty-one of the sixty-five deaths from yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, while the remaining four deaths from that disease were among civilians in the city.

"Smallpox here is now limited almost entirely to civilians, as the Spanish troops are now supposed to be vaccinated either before leaving Spain or on their way here. All of the deaths from smallpox were among civilians in poor circumstances."

THE ARMENIAN PRISONS.

Danger of Infectious Diseases from Their Crowded Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A letter from Spiridion C. Zavitziano, United States Sanitary Inspector at Constantinople, addressed to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, gives a striking idea of the extent of the recent massacres in that city. He writes:

"A commission has been appointed in consequence of an irade or Imperial order, the mission of which commission was to ascertain if the corpses of the massacred people have been buried according to the rules of hygiene and have not endangered public health. The above mentioned commission, the members of which were mostly members of the International Board of Health, has visited the Armenian Cemetery at Shishly, where they saw three large graves, one of which was 45 by 5 metres and nearly 2 metres deep. The two other graves were smaller, about 8 by 3 metres each, where several hundred corpses were buried.

"The above mentioned commission has not visited the other Armenian cemeteries of Constantinople, as that, for instance, of Yed-Kuleh, Has Kioi, and other places where the massacred people have been buried. In yesterday's sitting of the Sanitary Commission, the question whether the prison will not endanger the public health of the capital was discussed. It has been said, for instance, that the arrested Armenians are so many and so thronged in the prisons that the poor prisoners are obliged to stay on foot all the time they are in prison, being unable to lie down on account of lack of room. I will be able to state the sanitary condition of the prisons after the commission presents its report.

"If what is reported is true, such condition may cause the outbreak of infectious diseases. There have been several cases of typhoid fever, but every year, at this season, this disease exists. What a physician can see now are frightened patients suffering from the consequences of what they saw during the massacres of the 26th and 28th of last August, when all along the streets of Galata men armed with cudgels were striking living men or dead bodies—a dreadful aid terrific sight."

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH'S DANGER.

An Attempt to Assassinate Him in the Public Streets.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—While Mgr. Bartolomeos, who on Aug. 9 last was selected as locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarch, Matthew Izmirdian, was driving through the streets of the city to-day he was attacked by four men, who attempted to murder him. The escort accompanying Mgr. Bartolomeos seized the would-be assassins and turned them over to the police. An examination elicited the fact that one of the prisoners was an Armenian grocer.

Mgr. Bartolomeos has excited the hostility of the Armenians by his subservience to the Sultan, and the attempt to murder him is undoubtedly due to this feeling. He is highly esteemed by the Turks for his Mohammedan sympathies.

A Bicyclist Run Down.

Jacob Brinkel, seventeen years old, of 25 Clinton Street, while riding a bicycle near the corner of New Bowery and Oliver Street, was knocked from his wheel by an express wagon driven by Ephraxim Barnett of 5 Suffolk Street. The wheel was damaged and young Brinkel said that the horse had stepped upon his breast an dthat he was suffering severe pains. An ambulance surveon from Gouveneur Hospital said his injuries were not serious. Barnett was locked up.

A Negro Who Wouldn't Be Robbed.

BESSAMER, Ala., Oct. 26.—At Smith's Mines, near here, two negroes, Ben Norfleet and John Mitchell, attempted to rob another negro named Henry Dale. They ordered him to hold up his hands. Instead of doing so, Dale drew a pistol and killed Norfleet and then captured Mitchell, whom he marched at the point of his pistol to Bessamer and turned him over to the authorities.

Big Sale of Lumber.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 26.—A big sale of lumber, amounting to over 100,000,000 feet and comprising the season's output of the leading mills at Chaudiere, was consummated here to-day. The principal purchaser was J. Cox & Sons of Liverpool, England.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—11:30 A. M.—592 Columbus Avenue, Mrs. Morrow; damage, $25.

—4:45 P. M.—641 Hudson Street, Archibald Maloney, tenement; damage, $15.

—4:45 P. M.—418 Fourth Avenue, Alfred Dunpal, tenement; damage, $50.

—7:15 P. M.—328 East Eleventh Street, Celia Reily, tenement; damage, $60.

—9:10 P. M.—20 Ridge Street, Victor Goldberge; damage slight.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN TALKS.

He Pleads for "Bryant" and Vilifies Most Everybody Else.

Clinton Street did honor to ex-Sheriff James O'Brien last night. From three houses three dozen Chinese lanterns were strung to a common centre on Apollo Hall, a band "discoursed" popular airs, and about 100 boys marched behind a banner with the name of the "Young Democracy, Regular Organization, of the Twelfth Assembly District."

Apollo Hall was about half filled with the men and the boys who marched, and even Mr. O'Brien failed to stir up noise. But then the greater part of the speech he delivered was contained in a pamphlet given to everybody at the door. The burning up of the lights indicated the beginning of the meeting and then this transparency sign was discovered in a corner:

Free Coinage of Silver.
No Shakles on Labor.

Mr. O'Brien now and then made additions to the printed speech with which practice has made him familiar.

"Three millions of dollars" he said was sent to Chicago to prevent this young man Bryant to be nominated.

"It's the great corporations that is eating the vitals out of you—the men that wants civil service; that's an English idea, and we can get along without English laws. Those men, those great corporations that went to Chicago was told to take their money back.

"Who is those Democrats who has run away?" shouted Mr. O'Brien, giving his right arm a mighty sweep—"those backsliders, those renegades, traitors that had got rich out of the Democratic Party."

He referred to Bourke Cockran as "that tramp that I was the means of picking up." "Croker and 'Tommy' Gilroy," he said, "are now big politicians. When I was active in politics they was runners for me.

The ex-Sheriff then turned his attention to David B. Hill, whom he called "a political skirt dancer." Garret A. Hobart was blamed for the organization of the Coal Trust. "Since the Coal Trust was organized, two months ago," said Mr. O'Brien, "the price of coal has gone up $2. Does the workingmen or the miners who digs that coal get one cent? No. It's for your place to protect each other.

"They say you is Anarchists. They is the Anarchists, them millionaires. I know them personally, and I know their feelings, what they think."

Chauncey M. Depew was not spared by the forceful orator. "He gets $50,000 a year," he said. "What for? He don't know nothing about railroads. Flower and Depew are old clowns.

"You'll be offered money for your votes. That money was stole from you. Take the money and give it to some charitable association, and then vote for this grand man Bryant."

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall made a speech. When he began his hands were in his pockets. "You observe," he said "that my hands are in my pockets. If I were a Wall Street McKinley man, I'd have my hands in your pockets.

"In 1853, when I was a candidate for District Attorney, they told me I'd have to have an O in my name. Then they put out handbills saying 'Vote for O'Hall. I was elected as an Irishman, and I've been a friend of the Irish ever since."

Mr. Hall then advocated the election of Bryan. "The coinage of free silver," he said, "is the best pawnbroker the United States can have."

AN AMERICAN AUTHOR'S RIGHTS

How the Play "My Friend in India" Has Been Placed from London.

The real story of the arrangements for the production of "My Friend from India" in London has not yet been told. The success of Mr. Du Souchet's farce in this country set every speculative manager in England by the ears, and all were anxious to secure it. Smyth and Rice, the managers of the production here, and Mr. Du Souchet had neglected to give a performance in London for copyright purposes, and, as a result, any manager there could produce the play, if he could secure a copy, without paying author or manager a penny for the privilege.

Charles Frohman, whose relations with English managers are more extensive than those of any other American manager, received letters from his friends in London, asking him to secure the play for them. He wrote them that as there was no English copyright on it, "My Friend from India" was public property in England. He thought, however, that the American author's rights should be guarded, and he was willing to secure the play if the English managers were willing to pay the author his royalties. Answers came agreeing to this, and then Mr. Frohman sent for Due Souchet. He asked him what he wanted for the English rights to his play, and explained to him that as he had no copyright, the play could be presented without his permission. Du Souchet named a very moderate sum as a figure that would satisfy him. Mr. Frohman doubled this sum, gave him a check for the amount, and a contract allowing him a reasonable percentage on the receipts in London as a royalty. Mr. du Souchet gave him the manuscript of the play and he sent it to London.

Mr. Frohman does not own the English rights to the play, which have been sold to the London manager on the terms which he arranged for with du Souchet. He has instructed Joseph Humphreys, his general stage manager, however, who sailed for Europe last Wednesday, to give all information regarding the business of the piece to the London manager, and instruct the English company, if requested to do so. His only interest in the business has been to see that an American author is treated justly, and this he has succeeded in accomplishing.

FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Agitation for a Convention in the State of Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 26.—The Alabama Teachers' Association and the State's Commercial Association, an aggregation of all the local commercial and industrial bodies in the State, assisted by the State Press Association, have inaugurated an active crusade for a State Constitutional Convention, the object of which will be to change the organic law so as to afford ampler educational facilities and provide for an intelligent ballot by requiring an educational qualification. Changes in the judicial system and many other reforms are also desired.

The last Constitution was adopted just after Alabama's own people reassumed the reins of government, and is a very defective one. Dr. J. L. McCurry, agent for the Peabody and Slater School funds, is coming to Alabama to aid the movement for the convention. Every county in the State will send up memorials to the Legislature next month to pass a bill submitting the question o the people. No opposition has yet developed, and success seems more than probable.

If it is attained great illiteracy will be eventually wiped out, and meanwhile large numbers of uneducated whites in North Alabama and hordes of negroes in the black belt will be disfranchised.

No Coercion at the Chapin Mine.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 26.—At a mass meeting of the employes of the Chapin Mining Company, resolutions were passed characterizing the criticisms upon Mr. Hanna in connection with organized labor as misleading and abusive. The resolutions say there has been no coercion in the Chapin mine, and that the miners have no complaint to make on the score of wages.

THE ITALIAN OPERA BEGINS

"AIDA" SUNG BY MAPLESON'S TROUPE AT THE ACADEMY.

A Fine Scenic Dress, a Fresh-Voiced, Competent Chorus, and a Creditable Performance—The Bostonians in "The Bohemian Girl" at the Murray Hill Theatre—Some of the New Music Hall "Turns"—Other Changes of Bill.

There was, as might have been foreseen, a great reunion at the Academy last night of the laudators of past time and the lovers of "bel canto." The audience, which was packed to the gallery, and formed three deep against the walls of the lower auditorium, was distinguishable at a glance from an audience of the Metropolitan, mainly by reason of the larger proportion in it of the more than middle-aged. The warriors of the Old Guard of the Academy were there, and with them their seniors whose memories run to the contrary not only of the Metropolitan Opera House, but of the Academy itself, in its pristine or its present state, back to the time when the operatic muse had her haunt in Astor Place. Perhaps Col. Mapleson would better have promoted the unities of the occasion by presenting, in the first place, an opera in which the simplicity of the ancient operatic Arcadia was less mixed with meretricious modern complexity of instrumentation than "Aida," the work of a Verdi who had lived to know that there was another than Italian opera, and that it was entitled to consideration. A considerable portion of the audience would have felt itself more at home with the young Verdi, or the earlier Donizetti of the three-stringed lyre, or Bellini "thrumming his orchestra as a large guitar."

But the selection of the initial opera was admirably adapted to display "the full strength of the company," and was no doubt made for that purpose. It may be said at once that the company is very strong and that the production was a complete success. It was, too, contrary to the old tradition, first of all, a success of ensemble, and not as the successes of the elder days, "fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky." The prima donna and the tenor were not accessories, to be sure, but central figures in a well-peopled stage. There has never been a more sumptuous stage picture set at the Metropolitan than the finale of the second act. It was evident that nothing had been stinted and that the expenditure had been as intelligent as it was lavish. The mounting, costuming, and grouping left nothing in their way to be desired. The assemblage appealed with equal force to eye and ear.

The chorus was vigorous, fresh-toned, and tuneful, and the sonority of the stage brass band was rich and musical. The orchestra was throughout adequate in vigor and precision. At the end of the second act the credit for the production was properly apportioned when the cheering produced in its wake Col. Mapleson himself, the conductor, and a frightened-looking gentleman in working clothes, who was identified as the stage manager.

About all these things the praisers of past operatic times were careless in the times they praise, or they found their enjoyment diminished if they took thought for them. But the new production is very successful also in what used to be alone considered of any importance, the performance of the chief singers. Of these, Signor de Anna is the only one not a stranger to our boards. His Amonasro was as good last night as it ever was, both vocally and dramatically, and that is quite good enough. In the first two acts the Rhadames, Signor Durot, seemed to be suffering both from fatigue and from hoarseness, and his voice had an unpleasant huskiness. But this was sung away, and in the great duet of the third act he rose to his opportunity and fairly divided the honors with his Aïda.

This prima donna—Mme. Bonaplata-Bau—who should have been mentioned before, made upon the whole a very agreeable impression. Her voice has character and color, though not a great range, and, although the middle register is not free from a nasality at times unpleasant, the upper notes are pure, ringing, and powerful. The Amneris, Mme. Parsi, is a dramatic contralto of the first order, and in every scene was easily equal to the requirements of the rôle. With all the artists concerned in this very fine production, those who heard them for the first time last night must desire a better acquaintance.

Rhadames	Signor Durot
Amonasro	Signor de Anna
Ramfis	Signor Pinto
Il Re	Signor Dado
Messagiero	Signor Olivieri
Amneris	Mme. Parsi
Sacerdotessa	Mme. du Bedat
Aida	Mme. Bonaplata-Bau

"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL" AGAIN.

An Enjoyable Performance of Balfe's Opera by the Bostonians.

Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" still survives, and its dozen or so familiar tunes are used every year, generally in the early Summer, to teach a young generation that there were great men before Sir Arthur Sullivan and Reginald De Koven. The opera is rarely given, however, in a season when dramatic and musical competition is lively, and comparatively few theatregoers can remember a performance of it so sound and interesting, both musically and dramatically, as that offered this week by the Bostonians at the new Murray Hill Theatre. One's memory would have to go back to the days of the Parepa-Rosa-Santley combination to recall its superior. Jessie Bartlett-Davis as the Gypsy Queen, Macdonald as Devilshoof, and Eugene Cowles as the Count whose heart is bowed down by weight of woe, are splendidly fitted, and the cast of the principals is otherwise competent.

To be sure, the immature charms and inexperience of Alice Neilsen, who sang Arline last night, were thrust rather rudely into contrast with the maturity and finished art of her principal associates, but the piquancy and daintiness of this young lady, whose voice is very small, seemed to atone, in the view of her audience, for her lack of virtuosity. William Philp was a commendable Thaddeus. The chorus was somewhat listless in the beginning, but retrieved itself in the fair song.

Of course, "The Bohemian Girl" would not be itself at all if produced without glaring inconsistencies of dress and scenery. The young women who appeared as soldiers in Arnheim's retinue appeared a few minutes later as gypsy girls, with short dresses, hastily put on over their cavalry boots. The stage pictures were generally incomprehensible. But when Jessie Bartlett-Davis sang, "Oh! Would that I had died ere now" the sternest critic felt repaid for going again to hear the old work, and Cowles was compelled to sing three several times

"For Memory is the only friend
That Grief can call its own."

Balfe's opera will be repeated to-night, Saturday night, and Saturday afternoon. Victor Herbert's "Prince Ananias" will be sung Wednesday and Friday nights, and Oscar Wells's "In Mexico" Thursday.

Last Week of Olympia Music Hall.

Mr. Hammerstein put forward a long and excellent bill of "variety" for the last week of his big music hall in Olympia, which is, hereafter, to be called Olympia Auditorium, and to be given up to spectacular productions of extravaganza and fairy plays, with the valuable assistance of Edward E. Rice. The music hall performers will then appear in the Winter Garden, and after their entertainment is finished each night, there will be dancing there, which Mr. Hammerstein says will be decorous.

The three daring and agile Hanlon brothers, Robert, Charles, and Adolph, are the principal performers in the music hall this week. Their new trapeze act is said to be the most difficult one ever attempted. Robert and Charles fly through the air from trapeze to trapeze; Robert turns double forward somersaults, and Adolph plunges headlong from the roof to the safety net.

Alexandra Martens, who was once a "prize beauty" and is now an expert markswoman, makes some astonishing shots with a rifle, breaking twenty-four glass balls arranged around the head of her assistant and splitting a card held edgewise while she shoots from the rear of the auditorium. The graceful aerial ballet, the Poluski brothers, Papinta, Rachel Walker, Dutch Daly, and Amann fill out the bill.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

There is a large amount of variety in both the ordinary and the technical sense to the programme at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this week, and in quality it ranges all the way from the real, though somewhat antique humor of George Thatcher and the astonishing athletic feats of "the flying" Jordans, down through horse-play and monkey tricks of divers kinds to the sickening indecency which is the one claim to public attention possessed by the Barrison sisters.

Of the week's newcomers, Williams and Welker, the two colored men whose grotesque songs recently enlivened the last act of "A Good Thing," won most demonstrative approval. Possibly the other nominally novel features, including Sparrow, the juggler, and a company of pantomimists headed by Joseph Pholte, would have been received with more cordiality if the temperature of the house had not been like that of a woodshed in January and if the sale of roof-garden cigars had terminated with the roof-garden season. As it was, the only applause of the clamorous sort was bestowed upon the Empire State Express and Major McKinley as revealed by the picture machine. When the name of the Republican candidate appeared on the screen there was an impressively sincere and prolonged outburst of cheering, and such few hisses as followed served only to excite a repetition of the significant tumult.

By the way, if regard for the most elemental decencies of life does not move the police to sequestrate the shameless Barrisons, they might at least interfere to save people who ever heard real French spoken from the torture which is inflicted on them by the jargon in which the portly "Lona" croaks her unutterably vile verses.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—The new Casino spectacle, "Jack and the Beanstalk," invented and written by Barnet, the lucky Boston man who wrote "1492," is getting worked into shape in New-Haven this week. With the help of the Yale men it ought to be in "good form" by the time we see it, next Monday. Among the principal performers are H. V. Donnelly, the stout comedian, (old King Cole;) agile Eddie Girard, (Sinbad;) Madge Lessing, (Jack;) Carrie Perkins, (Mother Hubbard;) Ross Snow, (Fairy Queen;) tall Henry Morse, (the Giant.) Albert's scenery is said to be unusually handsome. Carl Marwig arranged the dances. Much is expected of an electric ballet, designed and patented by Henry Hardin. The first performance at the Hyperion Theatre, New-Haven, last night, drew a crowd.

—Rice's "Excelsior, Jr.," is presented in a showy manner at the Grand Opera House this week. Marie Cahill is now the youth who bears wind, snow, and ice, &c., and Arthur Dunn is a little of everything. Yvette Violette and many others are in the distribution. May Irwin will appear in "The Widow Jones" next week, and she will read election returns between the acts Tuesday night.

—Carl Haswin, who used to be distinguished in "The Silver King," is the star at the Harlem Opera House this week. His play is a spirited and vigorous melodrama by Shirley and Landeck called "The Lion's Heart." He is capably supported. Next week "Shore Acres" will be the play, with James A. Herne as the amiable farmer in quest of the giblets.

—A girl of thirteen who can whistle like a bird is one of the new performers at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Her name is Louise Truax. The Lumière cinematographe is still on exhibition.

—The horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, the new wax group placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée two days ago, is attracting much attention. The concerts by Koevessy's Orchestra are interesting.

PURIFY THE PRIMARIES.

Senator Cantor Says He Will Be Glad to Help the Effort.

The Loyal Republican Club of Harlem is agitating the question of securing additional laws for the protection of primary elections. The club sent a letter to Senator Jacob A. Cantor on the subject, and received a reply in which the Senator says:

"No man who believes in honest government can close his eyes to the necessity for purifying the first steps in the organization of political power; for if the source be tainted, the whole structure must be rotten. If the voters are not permitted to have an honest primary or caucus, then there is no way in which candidates of their choice can be nominated, and political parties and the people generally are compelled to vote for men for public office whose candidacy has been accomplished by fraud. What afterwards can be expected from men who are thus chosen to public offices?

"They must become the creatures of those whose fraudulent conduct nominated them, and not free and untrammeled representatives of the people. Purify our parties, compel the political organizations to act honestly, and you go a long way in the direction of purifying your public service. I am willing to co-operate in any way to bring about this much-needed reform in our political system, and your club is entitled to great credit for the effort it is making in that direction."

In a foot note Mr. Cantor says that he will be pleased at some later day to express his views specifically on this subject, and to suggest some features to be embraced in any forthcoming legislation that may be proposed.

ALENE SAVED A CREW.

Eight Men Were Drifting on a Waterlogged Boston Schooner.

The British steamer Alene, Capt. Seiders, which arrived in Quarantine last night from Port Limon, brought Capt. Charles F. Bunker and six of the crew of the Boston schooner F. T. Drisko, which was dismasted in the recent hurricane which swept over the North Atlantic on Oct. 10, and was abandoned, leaking and almost waterlogged, on Oct. 25, in latitude 32.15 north, and longitude 75.50 west, when the Alene's boat took off he crew.

The Drisko was a regular trader between New-York and Aux Cayes, and on the present voyage was bound from the latter port for this city, with a cargo of logwood. She was of 154 tons net burden. She was built in 1882 at Kennebunk, Maine, and was owned by John S. Emery of Boston.

The names of the rescued men are: aCpt. Charles F. Bunker, Mate Frederick W. Taylor, Steward Henry S. Good, and Seamen August Carlsen, Frederick Mornhskelt, Samuel Taylor, (colored,) and Henry Sutherland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—An alcohol barrel near a coal stove caused an explosion in the new Brody Block at Granville, Washington County, yesterday morning. When the flames were extinguished the charred body of Martin Brody, a lad about eleven years old, was found wedged between barrels. The boy was caring for younger children in the house when the fire broke out.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Fire burned nearly all the business part of the village of Savona, six miles east of Bath, this morning, including W. E. Joint's hardware store and furniture warehouse and W. Cushing's store and Post Office. Loss, between $25,000 and $30,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 26.—The buildings on the farm of Alexander Dunn, between Dunellen and Bound Brook, six miles from this city, were burned to-day. The fire originated from an overheated stove in the kitchen. The loss is estimated at $8,000; no insurance.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 26.—A fire at Levis yesterday caused by a spark from a locomotive destroyed Quelet's lumber yard and Beaullen's foundry. Total loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 26.—A fire destroyed six stores and a dwelling in the village of Notre Dame de Grace yesterday. Loss estimated at $50,000; insurance small.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The dye works of Frederick Newman & Co., 3,211 and 3,213 Frankford Avenue, were damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $17,000.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loeswitz, for New-York, sld. from Antwerp Oct. 24, and passed Flushing at 5 P. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York for Bristol, passed Brow Head Oct. 26.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Lois Fuller is at the Marlborough.

—Count Kessler of Berlin is at the Cambridge.

—William K. Maxwell of Cincinnati is at the Plaza.

—Walter D. Denegre of New-Orleans is at the Waldorf.

—Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Utica is at the Park Avenue.

—E. E. Hall of New-Haven and Gardiner C. Sims of Providence are at the Normandie.

—J. Boykin Lee of Baltimore, J. W. Cross of Utica, and M. T. Jones of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of Stockbridge, Mass., and Martin Van Buren of Fishkill, N. Y., are at the Everett.

—John A. Bower of Pittsburg, John Merkes of Cleveland, and L. O. Thompson of Washington are at the Westminster.

—W. B. Walker and C. L. Hutchinson of Chicago, W. H. Brewster of Boston, and William Whitney of Rochester are at the Holland.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford, A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati, and Capt. W. A. Rafferty, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill.

—George Merryweather and W. M. McManus of Chicago, E. T. Hance of Detroit, and E. F. Leonard of Springfield, Ill., are at the Windsor.

—John S. Paterson of Albany, John B. Reilly and Thomas P. Sherborne of Philadelphia, and Rollin Peter Saxe of St. Louis are at the Astor.

—J. H. Brewster of Hartford, Lawrence B. Gray of Boston, B. B. Phillips of Atlanta, and E. M. Sawtelle of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—Calvin Barker of Toledo, William Lansing of Buffalo, Walter Barr of Philadelphia, and R. F. Seaton of Richmond, Va., are at the St. Denis.

—J. D. Carson of Albany, C. H. Gorley of Chicago, Charles A. Kilday of Philadelphia, and T. M. Miller and A. D. Morgan of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., and John G. Myers of Albany are at the Manhattan.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Congressman H. H. Powers of Vermont, and ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and furs, 57 White Street.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Adam, J. W., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkiss, domestics, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks; Miss Curley, cloaks; Miss Cunningham, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Long, millinery, 66 Grand Street; Sturtevant House.

—Everett, Ridley Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; T. B. Gay, notions, 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. L. Sampson, dry goods; W. F. Lano, silks and velvets, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. E. Kennedy millinery; Hotel Vendome.

—Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Kaufmann & Isaacs, New-Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street.

—Meckes, J., Cleveland, Ohio dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

—Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods, 258 Church Street.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, silks and velvets, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Seliger & Newman, Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, neckwear; St. Denis Hotel.

—Session Brothers & Welden, Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Sessions, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—The J. Levy Millinery Company, Troy, N. Y.; M. Levy, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kibbey, domestics; G. Lewis, dry goods, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handerchiefs; Miss L. Magill, laces and embroideries;

COVINGTON IS AROUSED

INDIGNANT OVER THE AFFRONT TO MR. CARLISLE.

Citizens Hold a Mass Meeting and Demand that the Municipal Authorities Discover and Punish the Offenders—The Man Who Threw the Cigar in the Secretary's Face Under Arrest—Hearing in His Case Postponed to Nov. 5.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 26.—Law-abiding citizens of Covington, irrespective of party affiliations, crowded Odd Fellows' Hall to-night, the occasion being the meeting called to condemn the action of the rowdies who egged and otherwise insulted Secretary John G. Carlisle last week.

Harvey Myers, ex-Speaker of the Kentucky House, presided. Addresses were made by ex-Lieut. Gov. Bryan, Judge C. B. Simroll, and other prominent citizens, rebuking in the most emphatic manner the action of the hoodlums.

Resolutions were passed condemning the outrage and insults offered to the Secretary of the Treasury and demanding that the authorities offer a reward and take other energetic steps to discover and punish the offenders.

Henry Hallam offered a substitute for the resolution, which censured the Yale students for their discourtesy toward Mr. Bryan. This was voted down unanimously on the ground that the meeting was not called to consider the New-Haven incident.

Mayor Rhinock made an address, in which he defended the action of the city authorities in not arresting the offenders, arguing that such action would have created a riot, in which innocent men and women would have been the sufferers. The audience was a most demonstrative one, and the resolutions were adopted amid enthusiastic cheers by a rising vote.

Fagan, arrested for throwing a cigar in Secretary Carlisle's face Thursday night, was brought before the Police Court this morning. The hearing was postponed to Nov. 5.

DENIED BY ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Explicit Statement that He Does Not Favor Bimetallism.

Archbishop Walsh of Dublin has sent an explicit denial of the report that he favors bimetallism in this country. This report arose because, among the campaign literature circulated by the advocates of free coinage, is a pamphlet by the Archbishop on bimetallism.

This denial is given in the following letter, which is published by The Catholic Herald:

"Archbishop's House,
"Dublin, 17th Oct., 1896.

"Michael Walsh, Esq., LL. D., Ph. D., Editor Catholic Herald.

"Dear Sir: I have just returned to Dublin, after some weeks' absence, and have only now received your letter of the 15th of September. Through some oversight it was not forwarded to me.

"Countless inquiries have been addressed to me on the subject about which you have written to all these I have been informed by correspondents that, having no knowledge of the special circumstances of the United States, I am unable to form any opinion as to whether bimetallism could usefully or safely be taken up by them in the absence of an international movement in the same direction.

"Moreover, I have always added that, even if I had any opinion on this subject, I should shrink from expressing it, in view of the marked difference of opinion that exists among those on the spot, who have a far greater opportunity for coming to a sound conclusion than I could have.

"I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,
"WILLIAM J. WALSH,
Archbishop of Dublin."

John Byrne, President of the Democratic Sound Money League, also sent Archbishop Walsh the following question:

"If the doctrines taught by your pamphlet do not apply to the United States, it occurs to me you might be willing to so state in a cablegram at my expense."

The Archbishop replied that an interview in a Dublin paper and a letter from the Rev. Father Howard expressed his views on the subject. The interview follows:

"Archbishop Walsh has been in receipt of much correspondence regarding his pamphlet on bimetallism, reprinted in the United States. He says he is not surprised that it has been sought to turn it to account for political purposes; but no one reading it with ordinary care can fail to see that nothing he has said about bimetallism has any real bearing on the question now so wasmly discussed in the United States."

In the letter of Father Howard, also referred to as expressing Archbishop Walsh's views, is the following:

"There is not a line in the interview of Archbishop Walsh to show that he would regard the free coinage of silver in the manner the present proposal contemplates as a feasible means to bring about the bimetallism he argues for."

KENTUCKY FOR SOUND MONEY.

No Doubt that the Republicans Will Carry the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—W. D. Haldeman, the Kentucky member of the National Democratic Committee, who has been in Chicago since last Friday, will return home to-morrow and devote his entire time and attention until the election to the local campaign.

Mr. Haldeman is firmly of the opinion that Kentucky will defeat the Bryan ticket and return seven Republicans, three free-silver Democrats, and one sound-money Democrat to the next Congress. He believes that the silver Democrats will carry the First, Second, and Sixth Congressional Districts, and that they have a fighting chance in the Eighth. He is equally satisfied that the Republicans will carry the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts. Col. Breckinridge, whose splendid speech in the Indianapolis Convention made him the hero of the occasion, will, according to Mr. Haldeman, carry the Seventh District.

So far as the general result is concerned, Mr. Haldeman is entirely confident about the utter defeat of Bryan and free silver. He does not feel justified at this time in estimating the probable size of the sound-money victory, but says it will be large enough to settle the silver question in Kentucky for all time to come.

HE IS FOR SOUND MONEY.

What E. P. Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen Says.

Vice Chairman Quay returned to Republican Headquarters in this city yesterday. He will remain here until Saturday.

Callers were few at the headquarters, as most of the politicians have gone home to work and vote.

E. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has written to N. B. Scott a letter on the money question, in which he says:

"To-day I stand pronounced for sound money. I have no desire to see this country adopt a policy which will result in a depreciated currency and the repudiation of honest debts. I am for silver as long as a silver dollar is worth just what it states on its face, that will circulate equally with gold in the payment of all debts, and also when that dollar is backed by the credit of the Government."

Gen. Powell Clayton was at his desk yesterday, after an illness of several days.

J. H. Manley said that Chicago will give at least 75,000 majority, and will do better for McKinley than Philadelphia. Chairman Hackett is also full of confidence, but confined his prediction to this State, which he declares will give the Republican ticket a big plurality.

CARLISLE AT OWENSBOROUGH.

Speaks to Seven Thousand Persons—Grand Reception.

OWNESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 26.—Secretary Carlisle spoke in the Tabernacle here this afternoon to 7,000 persons. He had the most respectful attention, and there were no attempts at anything like disorder.

There were many women in the audience, and some of them sent flowers to the stage. Never within the history of Owensborough has such an ovation been tendered to a public official as was given to-day to Mr. Carlisle. Persons were present from all over the western portion of the State, and several hundred came over from Southern Indiana.

R. H. Taylor introduced Mr. Carlisle, who was greeted with tremendous applause.

In opening his speech, Mr. Carlisle referred to a former visit to Owensborough, which was the occasion for a speech against Populism. He said he was here to-day for the same purpose, but some people now called Populism Democracy. Mr. Carlisle's speech was similar to those delivered at Covington and Bowling Green.

Previous to the speaking, Mr. Carlisle held a reception at the Rudd House, and nearly 1,000 persons shook hands with him. He left for Louisville at 4 o'clock.

Senator Blackburn is billed to speak here Friday night in answer to Mr. Carlisle.

DEMOCRATS BOLT FROM BRYAN.

The Chicago Platform One Not to Be Respected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—Judge Charles G. Offutt of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit to-day addressed a letter to Sterling R. Holt, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, declaring against the Chicago platform and nominees. He says:

"The gravity of the political situation cannot well be overestimated. I firmly believe that we are rapidly approaching a crisis that will test the stability and wisdom of our form of government, and the strong thinking men of the Democratic Party are to be congratulated on the patriotic stand they are taking. It is especially gratifying that in this State such able and trusted leaders of the party as S. P. Sheerin, ex-Congressman Cooper, and yourself, without regard to how it may affect you personally or politically, have sounded a note of warning that will ring not only through Indiana, but the whole country as a bugle call to duty. I am with you heart and soul.

"The Democratic Party has not only been the champion of a sound and stable currency, every dollar of which shall be equal in value and composed of gold, silver, or paper, convertible at any time the one into the other without loss to the holder or the Government, but is now and ever has been in favor of law and order, and any platform of any party that denies to the Government the right of self-preservation, the right to enforce its own laws and protect its own property on any and every foot of American soil, and that, too, without asking leave of an Altgeld or a Tillman, is so foreign to the idea and teachings of both patriotism and Democracy that no Democrat who believes in the principles of the party as established by Jefferson and practiced by Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland is bound to support it."

William Langstaff, ex-member of the Legislature from this city, published a card to-day withdrawing his support from Bryan and the ticket.

PEABODY SCOUTS THE IDEA.

He Has Not Heard of Another National Democratic Party Convention.

George Foster Peabody of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party said yesterday that the published rumor that a convention of the party will be held shortly after the election had no foundation.

"I think the whole affair is the creation of some persons who have just begun to realize the importance of the National Democracy, and are now trying to get on the inside. We have heard nothing of any such movement in this part of the country. The party is organized and is ready to go ahead with the work begun at Indianapolis."

John De Witt Warner, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, said that he did not believe there was any movement to call another convention. "I see no necessity for one," he said. "The National Democracy is fully organized, and is ready to continue the work of a great National party. If the National Committee thinks a convention should be called after the election, it certainly has the power to do so. Such matters are left entirely with that committee."

Mr. Warner said that there had been held in this State an average of 100 mass meetings a week in the interest of sound money. Hundreds of other meetings had been held, but they were not large enough to be called mass meetings. This week there will be 150 mass meetings in this State in the cause of sound money, and fifteen to twenty will be held on Monday.

Mr. Carlisle May Not Vote.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 26.—Secretary Carlisle said last night he was in doubt whether he had a right to register his vote. His home has been with Henry Queen at Covington, and Mr. Queen has moved into another precinct. Mr. Carlisle does not know whether he can still claim the same house as his residence. A telegram of inquiry has been sent to Covington, and if Mr. Carlisle can register he will go to Covington Thursday morning to enroll his name so that he may vote for Palmer and Buckner.

The Jubilee of Anæsthesia.

Apropos of the fiftieth anniversary of the first successful use of ether as an anaesthetic in a surgical operation, The Hospital thus sums up the results of the change in medical practice introduced on Oct. 16, 1846:

"Before anaesthetics a surgical operation was generally decided upon for this sole reason—that it alone offered a chance of saving limb or life. Surgical operations were, indeed, of necessity as limited in number as possible. Now, with anaesthetics in use, an operation is decided upon, not merely because there is imminent peril to life or limb, but for any and every purpose which may be of real service to the patient. The field of surgical usefulness has thus been enlarged a hundredfold. Another consideration of hardly inferior weight to any of the foregoing is the fact that, with anaesthetics in use, a class of men has espoused the surgical art, and continues to adopt it in ever-increasing numbers, who, under the older conditions of surgical practice, would not have been willing—would not, indeed, have been able—to practice surgery at all. The pre-anaesthetic surgeon was often spoken of as a 'butcher,' and the term was in those days hardly one of disparagement. If the surgeon was a cultured man, with the skill of the competent butcher thrown in, so much the better both for himself and the patient. But the days of 'swift' operations are over, never, we may hope, to return. Now, thanks entirely to anaesthetics, the surgeon is not a 'butcher,' but an 'artist,' a skilled user of the finest tools—of tools which can be manipulated without any distracting thought, and employed with the calm deliberateness needed to secure the highest possible result to which the scientific conservation of life, and structure, and function can by any possibility attain."

The Secretary of State.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, in an article in The Ladies' Home Journal, says: "In June, 1782, Mr. Livingston, our first Secretary of State, known as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, resigned to accept the office of Chancellor of the State of New-York. We do not wonder that with a salary of only $4,000 he should have said he was compelled to draw upon his private fortune to support the office. That has been the fate of all, or practically all, of his successors, for, while the salary of the office has been for many years just twice that received by Mr. Livingston, $8,000, the expenditures necessary to maintain the social position which custom has assigned to the office are greatly more than the salary. A Secretary of State who maintains an establishment and entertains the foreign Ministers and the general public with the generous hospitality now expected of him, will owe much gratitude to his major domo, if at the end of the four years' term he has not contributed from his private fortune to the support of his office a sum greater than the salary he has received. This is an evil, for it may happen that the man best fitted for the office may refuse it—or leave it, as Livingston did—rather than sacrifice a small private fortune to social demands. Dinners were, in Livingston's time, as now, diplomatic agencies, as well as imperative social events."

NUMBER ONE IN NEW-YORK

PATRICK J. P. TYNAN, THE INVINCIBLE, ARRIVES.

None but His Family to Welcome Him to America—Briefly Tells the Story of His Arrest—Believes in Dynamite Just as Washington Believed in Gunpowder—A Fellow-Passenger Tells an Amusing Incident of the Voyage.

Patrick Joseph Percy Tynan, the notorious No. 1 of the Irish Invincibles, who was arrested in the early morning of Sept. 13 last, in a café, in Boulogne-Sur-Mer, France, by an English detective, on a warrant issued in 1882, charging him with being concerned in the Phoenix Park tragedy, and who was subsequently released because of the failure of the English Government to obtain extradition papers for him, arrived in New-York at 9 o'clock last night, on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, from Bremen.

His son, J. Brandon Tynan, an actor, boarded the vessel from the revenue cutter at Quarantine, and in a long and tearful embrace welcomed him to their American home. Besides his wife and seven daughters, no one awaited Mr. Tynan on the pier. And not even the reports of a few cannon firecrackers as the vessel drew into her slip were in honor of his landing.

The absence of a single committeeman or a lone representative of the Irish societies was perhaps convincing enough of the Invincibles' repudiation in this country. But he was apparently too absorbed in the joy of meeting his family to remark that, or to suffer any regret.

The husband and father held his loving ones to his breast, kissing them again and again. They were overcome with the emotion, and none of the group spoke for the space of a minute. Passengers stopped on the gangplank to witness the meeting between "the great dynamiter" and his family.

Mr. Tynan was dressed in a suit of light tweed—the same he wore when arrested—and wore a black fedora hat. He carried a blackthorn stick. The youngest of his children, a little girl in a red cloak, who clung to the tails of his overcoat, he gathered up in his arms and carried to the Barclay Street ferryhouse, while the others made him the centre of their hurrying group. They took a Sixth Avenue "L" train, en route to Jersey City, where the family has a comfortable residence.

Mr. Tynan was unwilling to be interviewed. He was nervous, and declared he had nothing to say in answer to any of a score of questions. His trip had been enjoyable, he was glad to get home, he had no plans. Within a few days he would send to the press a formal statement. That was all he would say.

On board the steamer this version of his arrest and imprisonment was obtained in detached sentences:

"I was arrested by French detectives, who were induced to take me into custody under the impression that I was a criminal, a fugitive from English justice. When they discovered that I was a political refugee, they expressed much regret for their action. I was treated with the greatest deference.

"I was quartered in a cozy private apartment, and the Préfect of Boulogne-sur-Mer waited upon me in person.

"The English newspapers have been filled with lies and slander. There was no dynamite plot, though I believe in dynamite just as George Washington believed in gunpowder. My mission was far, infinitely more important than that. And it was successful beyond my wildest dreams. I cannot tell more about it now, except to say that I represented the cause of the whole Irish nation.

"The English did everything in their power to get me out of France, but the French authorities were too much for them. While in Paris I met United States Ambassador Eustis, who treated me with the utmost kindness."

One of the passengers, J. Whitney Beals, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the American Printing and Trust Company, 170 Devonshire Street, Boston, had an interesting incident of the voyage to relate apropos of dynamite.

On the third day out he found himself seated at dinner opposite a gentleman of very pleasing personality and more than ordinary conversational powers.

"Do you know," said Mr. Beals, confidentially to him, "that we have a great Irish dynamiter going over with us? He is no less a personage than Invincible No. 1, P. J. P. Tynan."

"Hadn't heard it," remarked the man addressed. "Indeed, the only dynamiter I know about is Capt. Zalinski, the inventor of the dynamite gun."

The next day the acquaintance was renewed with a warmth that warranted an exchange of cards. And Mr. Beals was greatly embarrassed to read this name:

MONSIEUR P. J. P. TYNAN.

When asked about the incident last night Mr. Tynan at first denied its occurrence. A few moments later he admitted that "something of the sort happened."

SHOT REVILING HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Boger Had Their Child and Lived Disloyally.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 26.—James A. Boger, for years a head blacksmith in the Government service on the lower Tennessee River and later at the Chickamauga National Park, three years ago married Mattie Smith, a pretty fourteen-year-old girl, in this city, against her parents' wishes, for the man was twice the girl's age.

During the past year he discovered that she was faithless, and sent her away. The woman carried their only child with her, and refused to give him up. She dogged the husband's steps from town to town, living a life of impropriety, and persisting in retaining his name. He went to her to-night and demanded the child. The woman reviled him with oaths, denying that he was the child's father.

Boger fired three shots into his wife's breast. They will prove fatal. He expresses no remorse, and gave himself up.

Opposed on Religious Grounds.

From The Wadesborough (N. C.) Messenger.

The Biblical Recorder, organ of the Baptist Church in North Carolina, pays its respects to Robert M. Douglas, candidate of the Republican and Populist Parties for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as follows:

"It is asking too much of a free people to call upon them to vote for a Roman Catholic; it is asking too much of a people whose fathers were burned at the stake by Roman Catholics; it is asking too much to ask the people to vote for a man whose first allegiance is to the Pope of Rome—an Italian, an aspirant to all the power on earth, a schemer after the Government of the United States, pretender to the throne of God Himself—and yet there is a candidate before the people for Associate Justice of our Supreme Court a pronounced Roman Catholic, Robert M. Douglas of Greensborough. Let it be called narrow, bigoted; but if the people are true to themselves and to their country, they will hold Rome off at every point."

Population of St. Louis.

From The St. Louis Republic.

This year, with still nearly 20,000 unregistered voters, St. Louis takes her proper place next to Brooklyn as the fifth city of the Union, with a voting population of 40,000 in excess of the next highest city, which is Boston. Taking the names actually placed on the registration books, and multiplying the number by five, the result indicates that the population of the city is over 650,000. But the canvass of the Election Board showed that there were 148,000 voters in the city, which would indicate a population of nearly 750,000. The actual population is somewhere between these figures, and much nearer the latter than the former.

ENGINE FELL FIFTY FEET.

Theatre Train on New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Wrecked.

The theatre train of the New-York Division of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad was wrecked last night at South Norwalk, at 12:50 o'clock, but nobody was hurt.

The train, consisting of a baggage, a smoking, a passenger, and a sleeping car, left the Grand Central Station at 11 P. M., and was scheduled to arrive at New-Haven at 1 A. M. At the Norwalk River, near South Norwalk, a viaduct is being constructed and a signal tower is stationed there to warn the trainmen of the opening of the draw of the bridge, which is the longest in the world.

The engineer of the train failed to see the signal in time showing the draw of the bridge to be open, with the result that when he started to put on his brakes the train was switched on to a siding on an embankment which which was commonly used for side tracking freight trains.

The embankment is about 50 feet high, and the momentum of the train sent it along at a high rate of speed, and the sudden jolt broke the coupling pin between the baggage and passenger cars, sending the locomotive and baggage car toppling over the embankment, leaving the other cars on the rails.

Both the engineer and greman jumped from the locomotive as it swayed, the former landing on top of the engineer's neck, but without hurting him.

The employes in the baggage car were tossed up to the ceiling of the roof of the car by the sudden stoppage, but were uninjured.

The passengers in the day coach were jolted considerably, but were not aware of the accident to the locomotive and baggage car until a few minutes later. The occupants of the sleeping car were not disturbed by the occurrence.

The wrecking train was sent for in order to raise the locomotive and baggage cars.

In 1854 a train was thrown off the track at this point and several persons were killed.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Palmer and Buckner Gatherings in This City and Brooklyn.

Meetings will be held to-night under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Palmer and Buckner Democracy, John De Witt Warner, Chairman, as follows:

Forty-fifth Assembly District, (Open Air,) 877 Madison Street.—Speakers—Theodore Sutro, Leonard Tuttle, H. F. Mahler.

Eighteenth Assembly District, Appell's Hall, Avenue B, near Sixteenth Street.—Speakers—Simon Sterne, F. N. Holman, Leonard Tuttle, Calvin Tomkins.

Nineteenth Assembly District, 139 West Sixty-first Street.—Speakers—H. R. Shackleford, Lawrence E. Sexton, Calvin Tomkins, Mark M. Schlesinger.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District, Hancock Social Club, 1,059 Second Avenue, Near Fifty-sixth Street.—Speakers—Asa M. Alling, John Beall, Calvin Tomkins, Edward Carroll.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 300 East Sixty-first Street.—Speakers—G. W. Green, L. P. Mingey, Calvin Tomkins, Lawrence E. Sexton.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District, 205 East Seventy-sixth Street. — Speakers — James Byrne, Chauncey M. Depew, A. I. Elkus, G. W. Green, Edward Carroll.

Thirty-first Assembly District, 79 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Speakers—H. De F. Baldwin, A. D. Andrews, James Byrne, William J. Curtis.

Thirty-third Assembly District, Steeg's Hall, 1,807 Third Avenue.—Speakers—Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Daniel P. Hays, F. H. Richey, W. H. Rand, Jr., Avery D. Andrews.

Some Brooklyn Meetings.

597 Myrtle Avenue.—Speakers: S. Perry Sturges, Rufus M. Williams, Harry Yonge, and Charles J. Patterson.

319 Washington Street.—Speakers: Gen. H. C. King, John A. Hennessy, and Thomas G. Shearman.

Vanderbilt Avenue and Dean Street.—(Open Air)—Speakers: John A. Hennessy, Daniel Moynahan, S. Perry Sturges, and Theodore S. Nye.

King and Union Streets.—Speakers: Walter C. Burton, Daniel Moynahan, Charles A. Webber, and Robert H. Roy.

671 Gates Avenue.—Speaker: John A. Hennessy.

FAINTING ON THE STAND.

Witness in Police Court Overcome by a Lawyer's Questions.

Thomas Murphy, fifty-one years old, of 638 Lexington Avenue, who was accused by Miss Rita Doherty, twenty-one years old, of 233 East Sixty-ninth Street of robbing an unknown woman May 27, last, in a southbound Lexington Avenue cable car, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeant McCauley.

Miss Doherty, who accused the defendant of the crime and caused his arrest after having visited the Rogues Gallery, at Police Headquarters, Oct. 5, and recognized Portrait No. 84 as that of Murphy, appeared against him.

Miss Doherty was smiling sweetly when she took the witness stand, but five minutes later, after havink undergone a very trying examination at the hands of the defendant's counsel, Abraham Levy, she was carried to an ante-room in a fainting condition. After the first few questions Miss Doherty objected to Lawyer Levy's personalities, but the Magistrate informed her that she must answer Mr. Levy's questions, unless by so doing she would incriminate or degrade herself, and advised her to keep cool and not permit the opposing counsel to disconcert her. She said she had been employed as a "saleslady" at a toy store at 423 East Fourteenth Street, but was not employed there just now.

"Oh, am I all through?" she asked, eagerly, as she left the stand.

"No, no! Not all through," replied Mr. Levy, "not if this man is held. Then you will have to go a great deal more in the higher court."

The Magistrate said in any other case he would not have held the prisoner, but he would hold this man because of the interest taken by the Detective Bureau.

As Mr. Levy wished to submit a brief an adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

DR. W. M. REW ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Bigamy and Grand Larceny.

Dr. Walter May Rew, fifty-six years old, who gave his address as 330 West Thirty-eighth Street, was arrested last night and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, on the charge of grand larceny and bigamy.

Some time ago this doctor, it was alleged, advertised in a local newspaper for women who wished to become nurses to call at 607 Eighth Avenue. About two dozen women, it is said, called and paid him $2 each.

Among the applicants was Delia Hunter. The doctor learned that Delia had money in the bank, and, representing himself as a single man, made overtures to her to marry him. She consented, and they were married by the Rev. C. L. Fox of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 545 East Eleventh Street Oct. 4. He gave his name as William Reed of 228 East Twelfth Street.

Miss Hunter paid the minister's fees. On the afternoon of their marriage he induced his bride to withdraw her savings from the Emigrants' Savings Bank, and she gave him, she said, $265. Hhe then took her to a furnished room on Thirty-eighth Street, near Tenth Avenue. There she found a number of books which he had written over the name of Carmen Reed, and a poem dedicated to his first wife, now in England. This poem was signed Rew.

Mrs. Reed became suspicious, and she learned that Rew had another wife in the city, known as Grace Hill, who lived at 330 West Thirty-eighth Street. She went to the Rev. Father Cafferty of the Paulist Fathers and he gave her a letter to Police Captain Schmittberger. The Captain, after hearing the young woman's story, put some of his men to work on the case, with the result that Rew, or Reed, was taken into custody. Grace Hill showed a marriage certificate, dated May 23, 1890, and showing she had married Rew in Pickaway County, Ohio.

Capt. Schmitberger said last night that he had information which led him to believe that the prisoner has other wives.

DR. DEPEW AT FLUSHING

MAKES A SOUND-MONEY SPEECH AT THE TOWN HALL.

Says Bryan Is a Coward Because Four Years Ago He Was a Free Trader, While Now, with Silver Mine Owners Behind Him, He Doesn't Dare Whisper Free Trade—His Address Teemed with Funny Stories—A Big Crowd Hears Him.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 26.—If the women of this town could vote there would be no reason for alarm over the sound-money cause. Chauncey M. Depew was advertised to speak at the Town Hall this evening on sound money and McKinley and Hobart. The result of the announcement was surprising.

Long before 8 o'clock every seat in the big hall was taken, and at 8 o'clock not space enough remained for a single person to stand. Over two-thirds of those present were women. They were on hand early, and when the men arrived somewhat later, they were compelled either to stand or stay out in the street and watch the boys build bonfires. This over 500 did, while at least 1,000 were crowded into the hall. Those present represented not only this place, but all the surrounding towns.

Dr. Depew did not arrive at the hall until late. He was entertained during the evening at dinner by Edward V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad. When he did arrive he was escorted by the Willetts Point Band and representative citizens of the town and vicinity, among them being Congressman R. C. McCormack, Judge W. W. Goodrich, Clinton L. Rossiter, W. H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad; E. R. Reynolds, Samuel B. Parsons, the Rev. E. J. Donnelly, Edward L. R. Rossiter, James A. Renwick, Frederick P. Morris, Frederick Storm, John W. Reed, President of the Gold Democratic Club; Edward E. Sprague, the Rev. Dr. Gilman, the Rev. H. D. Waller, and Charles E. Titus. All these gentlemen had been present at the dinner.

While waiting for the distinguished speaker, the crowd at the hall had grown hoarse cheering a local glee club, which was doing its best to keep interest alive. The Rev. Dr. Gilman, who somewhat resembles Dr. Depew, arrived at the hall in advance of the famous orator, and was greeted with a rousing cheer before the mistake was noted.

Dr. Depew was introduced by Samuel B. Parsons, who is credited with being the oldest man in this town.

Dr. Depew talked a great deal on the issues of the campaign, now and then breaking the monotony of dry facts with a characteristic story or a happy hit. When he had concluded, all Flushing voted him the most convincing talker that has spoken here during the present campaign.

"It has been my great pleasure," said Dr. Depew, "to speak in Flushing during every Presidential campaign for a great many years. I have also been treated to a dinner each time. I came here by invitation of my friend Rossiter. Four years ago those who sat down at his table, some thirty persons, were equally divided as regards political sentiment. Four years ago the Democrats who were of the party, after receiving a good dinner, came here and heard me speak. I am glad to say that this year every one of them is going to vote for McKinley."

Just here there was a crush in the rear of the hall and a woman began to scream at the top of her voice. It took some time to get the crowd quiet again. When order was finally restored, Dr. Depew resumed. No one was hurt in the crush.

"The political situation now," continued Dr. Depew, reminds me for the first time I spoke in Flushing, during the civil war. One portion of the Nation was trying to destroy the other portion, which was struggling to uphold the honor of the Union. That was thirty-three years ago. Now, as then, one part of the country is trying to destroy the honor and credit of he country, but than God every newspaper of standing, every citizen of standing, the colleges, and clergy, in fact, the brains are for sound money. Bryan has the rest."

"How do you know?" howled a voice deep in the crowd.

"Yes, you are for Bryan," blandly replied the doctor, and the laugh that followed silenced the interrupter..

"I believe Mr. Bryan is honest in what he preaches, but he is one of those men with a mind quite like a judge, but more profound. He grabs at a theory as you would at a will-o'-the-wisp, and presents it charmingly to the people until he becomes intoxicated with his own eloquence. While I pay that compliment to Bryan, I say he is a coward. Four years ago, in Congress, his only remedy for all the ills his country was heir to was free trade.

"Now, while Mr. Bryan has made 2,111,000 speeches during the present campaign, he has not mentioned free-trade once. Why is it? Is it because the silver mine owners who are behind Mr. Bryan do not want free-trade? He says: 'I proposed four years ago a remedy which threw you into fits. I'm death on fits!' Now he wants you to accept free-silver. I don't think I would trust the doctor who gives one remedy which brings you to the verge of the grave, when the other may put you in it.

"We don't want more money. What we want is more confidence; that comes from a standard that can't be questioned. Now, you know Mr. Bryan claims that free silver will put more money in our pockets—and that reminds me that I heard an argument on a cable car the other day. The conductor was a gold man and the motorman had twisted his wheel so long that it had got into his head, and he was for silver. Said the conductor to the motorman: 'Why are you going to vote for Mr. Bryan?'

"'Because if Bryan is elected we will have our pockets full of bright new dollars,' said the motorman.

"'How will you get them?' asked the conductor.

"'Get 'em? We'll all get 'em,' replied the motorman.

"'Ican't get it into my head how you will get them unless you give something for them. That's against the law of supply and demand,' said the practical conductor.

"'Well,' said the motorman, as he brought the car up with a jerk, 'I heard Bryan say he would repeal that law.'"

It was five minutes before the cheers subsided, and those who seemed to enjoy it best were the ladies.

"Brigham Young believed in 16 to 1. I believe in one if she is sixteen and pretty. According to the newspapers, her views are in doubt."

At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Depew was escorted to the residence of Mr. Rossiter, where he is to pass the night.

The campaign will wind up here with a big parade on Saturday evening.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace of New-York, who is stopping at Great Neck, said to-day that he had no doubt that McKinley would be elected. He denounces the free-silver theory and points out its fallacy. He said he made up his mind months ago that the country would repudiate Bryan, Altgeld, and the silver mine owners.

Wants the Flag to Fly for Bryan.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The leader who is fit to carry the American flag at the head of the triumphal column this year is the young man who has come out of the West; who was born in the industrial heart of the continent; who has grown up in a land that has been redeemed from the wilderness since men of to-day were born; who has the vigor and pride of a young country; whose heart is in unison with that of every man who is struggling to help himself and to make the world better; who has no records to dodge, no corrupt bargains to carry out, no masters but the people to report to, and no barnacles to entangle him; who dares to say what he believes; who is not afraid to meet every man in the land face to face with his principles ever in view; who is for the people, and demands for the people an honest money system under which a poor man may aspire to the common comforts of existence.

Put out the flag for William J. Bryan. He is but a man, but he is a good one, and stands as the representative of those who want our monetary condition restored to what it was before the political burglars and housebreakers despoiled it. His commission is regular, and he has amply demonstrated his qualification. He stands for the Democratic Party and for all those elements in favor of honest money for the people. He is the hope against traitors and schemers in politics. He is for the American flag and all that it means.

TSCHIGORIN WINS AGAIN.

Probable that He Will Secure the First Prize at Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 26.—The second game of the tie match between Tschigorin and Charousek, to determine who shall have the first prize offered in the international chess tournament, was played to-day. Tschigorin won, and as he also won the game played Saturday, it is expected he will be the winner of the match.

At the end of play the following bulletin was issued:

SECOND GAME.

Players.	Opening.	Moves.	Won by
Tschigorin-Charousek.	Two k'ts.	29	Tschigorin.

Tschigorin having the white forces, opened with P—K4. The game ran, with Charousek's third move, into the two-knights defense, with the following well-known variations:

Tschigorin. White.	Charousek. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Charousek. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Castles	B—B4
Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	P—B3	KtxKP
B—B4	Kt—B3	PxP	B—Kt3
P—Q4	PxP	R—K	P—Q4

Soon after the opening merged into the middle game the superiority of the Russian's position became manifest, and little by little the Bohemian's battle line was crowded back, till, after a desperate but fruitless counter-assault, he was beaten off, and surrendered when twenty-nine moves had been made.

The score now stands: Tschigorin, 2; Charousek, 0; drawn, 0.

The next game is scheduled for to-morrow, and if Tschigorin wins, or even makes a draw, the first prize of the international chess tournament will be awarded to him.

FOR GOLF AT LARCHMONT.

New Club Composed of Ladies Is to be Organized.

A new golf club, with clubhouse and links, is to be organized, with headquarters at Larchmont. It is to be composed entirely of ladies. The clubhouse will probably be built on the shore somewhere between Mamaroneck and Larchmont. The clubhouse is to cost about $25,000, and the course will be a nine-hole one.

Among those who are interested in the club are Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mrs. F. W. Flint, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. Otto Sarony, Mrs. James M. Constable, Mrs. C. M. Flagler, Mrs. Singer, and Mrs. G. G. Fry.

Fast Cycling on the Road.

There were sixty-five starters in the century race of the Long Island City Wheelmen Sunday. The winners of the three time prizes and the net time made by each follow: Walter J. White, New-York County Wheelmen, 6:23; Frederick Hildebrandt, Jr., New-York County Wheelmen, 6:50, and E. Gutting, Long Island City Wheelmen, 7:09. Smith and Ellsworth of Brooklyn came in fourth and fifth, Jones of the Long Island City Wheelmen was sixth, and Hudson of Astoria seventh, the rest coming home in bunches of twos and threes. Charles Conner of the New-York County Wheelmen met with an accident at Valley Stream, which resulted in a badly sprained ankle. W. J. White, who finished first made one of the most meritorious rides ever performed on Long Island. He and Hildebrandt, the second time-prize winner, started twenty minutes late, and missing the road at Jamaica, they rode three miles out of the course, losing much valuable time. On the return journey White, who had gained a big lead, again lost the road at Jamaica, which necessitated his riding four miles further, making the total distance covered by him 107 miles. Company E, Eighth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., was presented with the silver cup offered to the club having the largest representation at the finish.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A dozen wheelmen were arrested in Jamaica on Sunday for riding on the sidewalks. This fact flatly contradicts the statement made last week that the ordinance prohibiting riding on the sidewalks of the town was no longer in force. Among the men arrested were the following residents of this city: Daniel Killilea, 27 Barrow Street; Joseph Rosenberger, 35 East Eighty-fourth Street; Lewis Keller, 256 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Alexander Martin, 46 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; John Sullivan, 338 East Twenty-first Street; Frederick Hambel, 220 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Frank Clancy, 315 East Twenty-first Street.

—The election of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, held last week, resulted as follows: President—Harold B. Ayres; Vice President—W. W. Dorsett; Secretary-Treasurer—T. A. Miller; Captain—P. Herbert Harrison; First Lieutenant—Charles H. Trafford; Second Lieutenant—Walter Hubbard; Sergeant—Harry B. Martin; Color Bearer—Clifton N. Jellif; Bugler—J. E. Flitcroft; Trustees—Howard D. Le Roy and John W. Martin.

—Albert Schock, the old-time six-day rider, reached town yesterday, after a four-day journey a-wheel from Union, Penn. He will start training soon for the long-distance race to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 7. Including Schock's, twenty entries have been received for this event.

—Considerable rivalry exists among the mileage men of the New-York Athletic Club, and it is likely that Yates's record of 12,204 miles, made in 1895, may be broken by F. A. Myrick. He has already wheeled 9,116 miles. N. S. Goulds, who stands second in the list, has 8,901 miles to his credit.

—A new club at Fort Hamilton is called the Shore Road Bicycle Club. It has elected the following officers: President—Dr. J. L. Corbin; Vice President—August Behman; Secretary—George Bradley; Treasurer—G. Hickey; Trustees—William Beil, N. Cunningham, and Ernest Hansen.

—The Kings County Wheelmen's "quad" team paced Relyea, one of the club's racing cracks, on the Hempstead Road on Sunday. The trial was at a distance of a mile, straight away, and the time 1:50. Next Sunday another trial will be made over the same course.

—The statement circulated last week by misinformed

MORANGE RETURNED TO DIE

ROMANTIC REAPPEARANCE OF AN OLD-TIME LAWYER.

Was Well-Known Here Ten Years Ago —A Combative Lawyer Whom Attorneys and Judges Did Not Care to Meet in Court—Retired to Asbury Park, Spent His Money, and Died in Penury—His Best Client.

Henry B. Morange, who was once a well-known lawyer in this city, and who dropped out of sight about ten years ago, died at noon yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital, of Bright's disease. He had been ill for some time.

When Mr. Morange arrived at the hospital Saturday night, accompanied by Mrs. Schnitzer, who said she was his niece, he was in convulsions and had them at intervals till he died. He was brought in from Asbury Park. He was in destitute circumstances. He had no money and no clothes, and had been suffering from lack of attention.

Mr. Morange was sixty-eight years old. He was once handsome, but for many years he has appeared broken and dilapidated.

A number of lawyers in this city remember him well, and they speak of his great shrewdness and eccentricities in his practice. So completely had he dropped out of sight that each of six lawyers interviewed yesterday thought him long since dead.

Lawyer William W. Vaughan of 256 Broadway said:

"Why, I remember him well, but I thought he had been dead many years. It has been ten years since I heard of him. He was once a fine-looking man, tall, well built, with coal-black hair and mustache, and piercing black eyes. He was noted for his extraordinary shrewdness and his eccentricities in his practice. In fact, he was so unconventional and unprofessional that he was considered to be 'off color.'

"He was a 'hard-shell' Democrat, an adeherent of the brilliant James T. Brady. He never held any political office. About 1870 he disappeared. After about five years he came back and started his practice again. I heard afterward that he had been in an insane asylum. I never knew how he disappeared finally.

"He was noted for his combativeness. He was always in some contest with the Judges and with other lawyers."

For many years Mr. Morange's law office was in the Bennett Building. He is remembered by some of the lawyers there. Mr. Frank Moss said:

"I remember Morange very well, though I thought he was dead long ago. He was a very bright, shrewd lawyer, and had a fine practice, but he wasn't liked. He was always in a fuss with the Judges and lawyers. He was one of the most combative men I ever knew, and his brother lawyers didn't like to get in contests with him. He was always likely to adopt some unusual method.

"I remember one incident that illustrates his ways. He was trying a case against a young lawyer acting for E. G. Davis of 114 Nassau Street. The affidavits in the case had been prepared by Mr. Davis, and the young lawyer, who is now a Judge, had not read them. When Morange read them through, he promptly moved for the punishment of the young lawyer for contempt, on the ground that the papers contained scurrilous matter. The young fellow was scared out of his wits. Judge Lawrence took the papers and reserved decision until forty days later, when the motion to punish for contempt was denied. But in the meantime the young lawyer was nearly crazy with anxiety.

Ten years ago Mr. Morange gave up his law practice and went to Asbury Park to live. He had plenty of money when he first went there and lived at fashionable hotels. Then he began to move to cheaper places, and finally to small boarding houses. Finally he became dependent upon relatives in this city.

The last place he lived was in the house of a man named Brennon. Here his illness took a serious turn, and Brennon telegraphed to Mrs. Schnitzer, and she took him to the hospital. The hospital authorities refused to say anything about Mrs. Schnitzer.

M'MAHON MURDER TRIAL.

He Is Accused of Killing His Aunt, Bridget Sexton.

The trial of Patrick McMahon for the murder of his aunt, Bridget Sexton, last January, at 145 East Forty-first Street, was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court. When court adjourned Friday there were ten jurors in the box. The other two were soon secured yesterday, and Assistant District Attorney Oliver then opened the case for the State and reviewed the details of the murder.

It was a peculiarly cold-blooded crime, young Patrick trying to murder his aunt and uncle and also his aged father with a hatchet. The latter, Timothy McMahon, was wealthy, and it is said his sons were anxious to send him to a lunatic asylum, so that they might obtain possession of his money.

The accused claims that he was attacked by his aunt and uncle, and acted in self-defense, and from the questions asked the talesmen it is believed that this will be the defense set up by McMahon's counsel. The witnesses yesterday were all for the State, and were the officers and hospital surgeons who had come in contact with the case. Mary McMahon, a sister of the accused, had just taken the stand when court adjourned.

Became Unconscious in a Car.

Cortlandt Southworth, a paper manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., while riding in a Broadway car yesterday, suddenly became unconscious. He was carried into the drug store at 263 Broadway, from where an ambulance was called, and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was revived. He said he was a chronic sufferer from heart disease. He will probably be able to leave the hospital to-day.

Society Man Took Paris Green.

John Diedrich of 122 Garden Street, Union Hill, a well known club and society man, took a dose of paris green Sunday night. He is now out of danger. He and his friends assert that the poison was taken by mistake while he was under the influence of liquor, and that he lives happily with his family.

Police Looking for These Burglars.

The police of the Oak Street Station are looking for the parties who either late Sunday night or some time yesterday morning, made an attempt to break into the safe in the store at 115 and 117 Nassau Street.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Fitchett Company of this city, to deal in eatables, wines, and liquors; capital, $5,000. Directors—Warren N. Fitchett, Alexander Fitchett of this city, and Laurence A. Sullivan of Paterson, N. J.

—The Suwanee River Farm Company of this city, to deal in lands and farm products in Florida; capital, $600. Directors—Louis F. Burchard, J. O. Dutton, and W. R. Oglesby of this city.

—The F. A. Ringler Company of this city filed a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

—The Jamaica Electric Light Company of Jamaica, L. I., filed a certificate of an increase of its capital from $20,000 to $200,000.

A BROTHER, NOT HUSBAND.

A Wedding Given Up Because of a Startling Discovery.

A wedding announced for Sunday last, at Dr. Houghton's "Little Church Around the Corner," did not take place, because almost at the last moment the discovery was made that the bridal couple to be were brother and sister.

Fifteen years ago a man named Bryan and his wife died in Chicago, leaving two girls, Edna, aged ten, and Maude, five years younger. Their only son, Joseph, had run away from home a year previously. The little girls were bright and pretty, and Mrs. Alice Townsend, the wife of a variety show manager, adopted them. In course of time they went on the stage as the Harvey Sisters. A year ago Edna married a Mr. Melrose of Baltimore, and retired to private life. Maude went to London, where she found employment at the Alhambra. There she met Peggy Prime and her husband, Joe Allen.

Maude and Joe Allen loved each other at first sight. Miss Prime objected and finally obtained a divorce. Allen and his new love came to the United States, intending to marry. They obtained work with a company now playing in Brooklyn. Miss Harvey announced her approaching nuptials to all her friends.

Mrs. Melrose came from Baltimore to see her sister married. On Friday Allen entertained them with stories of his early life. He told them he ran away from his home in Chicago when a lad of ten years, because his father beat him, and had worked as a shoeblack, newsboy, and other lowly occupations until he rose from being a "supe" to doing a turn at a music hall, and finally became a variety actor. Mrs. Melrose asked him if he had seen his parents since he became prosperous, and he replied that he had written to inquire about them, and had learned that both were dead.

"Their name wasn't Allen, you know," he said. "It was Bryan."

A few questions hurriedly put and as hurriedly answered discovered to Mrs. Melrose that in her intended brother-in-law she had found her long-lost brother. The invitations to the wedding were recalled, and Dr. Houghton was notified that his services would not be required.

LEPROSY QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Medical Society Passed a Resolution Indorsing Dr. Fowler's Move.

The Ninety-first annual meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York was held last evening at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Over 300 members were present. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—Dr. Landon C. Gray; First Vice President—Dr. Robert A. Murray; Second Vice President—Dr. Nathan E. Brill; Secretary—Dr. Charles H. Avery; Assistant Secretary—William E. Bullard; Treasurer—Dr. John S. Warren; Censors—Drs. Edward D. Fisher, B. F. Curtis, Floyd M. Crandall, Seneca D. Powell, and Walter L. Carr.

A paper on "The Practical Phases of the Leprosy Question" was read by Dr. Prince A. Morrow, and illustrated by numerous pictures which the doctor had obtained in this country and in the Sandwich Islands. The only discussion of the meeting was over a resolution indorsing the efforts of Dr. Fowler, the Commissioner of Health, to liberate the lepers now confined on North Brother Island. Some of the members thought that the society was not in a position to say yet whether these lepers were desirable persons to have at large. The resolution was finally adopted, with an amendment providing for a committee to investigate the matter and report at a future meeting.

Seventh Regiment Veterans.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment held its annual election last night at Sherry's. The following were elected: Gerald N. Stanton, Major; Oscar Nöhle, Paymaster; Moreau Morris, Surgeon; George N. Jones, Commissary; the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, Chaplain, and George D. Cook, Arthur Fitch, William M. Hampton, Joseph Dowd, and Charles Stillman, Inspectors of Election for 1897. Company Captains and Lieutenants were also elected.

Prayed for Moody's Success.

A devotional meeting of ministers was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at which the ministers joined in prayer for the success of Evangelist Dwight L. Moody, who will conduct a series of revival meetings from Nov. 9 to Nov. 13 in Cooper Union. The prayer meeting was led by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church.

$100 FOR 10 WORDS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers One Hundred Dollars for a phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than "All the News That's Fit to Print," now displayed on the electric sign at Madison Square. That display reads as follows:

NEW-YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."
Sunday Magazine Supplement
Have You Seen It?

The announcement has attracted admiring attention from multitudes in the vicinity of Madison Square.

THE TIMES seeks a phrase more expressive of THE TIMES's policy of freedom from sensationalism; its appeal distinctively to the intelligent and the thoughtful; of the absence from its columns of revolting details of scandal, sickening chapters of crime, unfounded attacks on public men, and reckless assaults on private interests; of its distinction as a newspaper for the home, a newspaper that is progressive and enterprising, without being indecent or careless of the rights of others; of its newsy and entertaining qualities, while at the same time being clean and instructive; of its earnest endeavor to be the family paper of the Greater New-York, and of its position as a newspaper that upholds morality, inspires patriotism, and encourages good citizenship.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will pay One Hundred Dollars for a phrase that will better convey this idea: "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT," everything of human interest, but nothing except the truth.

Suggestions in competition for this prize of One Hundred Dollars should be sent on postal cards addressed to THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No other form of reply will be considered. The maximum number of words is ten, but if a striking phrase can be made in fewer words, so much the better.

The award will be made when an acceptable phrase is named.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; five years in last place. 240 West 67th St., Cullan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and PARLORMAID.—By experienced Swedish girl; 10 years in country; city reference. E. N., 162 East 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid or assistant nurse; plain sewer; permanent place preferred to wages; city or country. P., Box 476 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork alone. Call, two days, at 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid in private family; will assist with waiting or washing. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 236 West 16th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; good, plain seamstress; six years' city reference. Inquire, former employer, 153 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; good references; city or country. M. Anderson, 565 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; smart; willing and obliging; small private family; Protestant; personal city reference. C. M., 650 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Anderson's, 416 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; she can sew neatly and is very willing. Call, on Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 4 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. 134 West 50th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city personal reference. 426 West 47th St., Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting; small private family; reference. 353 West 44th St., Dunn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 13 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; no objection to short distance in the country. 206 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—No shirts; young industrious woman; wages moderate. Apply, Wednesday, after 10 o'clock, at 36 West 10th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced girl for chamberwork and washing or general housework; small private family. L. D., Box 200 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or assist in waiting; excellent reference. Palm, 336 East 54th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 671 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; best reference, 418 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First class; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. Answer by letter, 458 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to assist with grown children; best city references. Mrs. Florentine, 138 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 347 West 43d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; references. 234 East 77th St., Kevan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—$16; good reference; willing and obliging. Mary, 78 West 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class English cook; good baker; desserts all kinds; no objection to country; has friend, waitress, good chambermaid; reference. 233 East 59th St., ground floor, back, right.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands business in all branches; also good caterer; will assist with washing; best city and country references. J. F., 105 West 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman lately landed; good cook; assist with washing and froning; has lived out at home; wages $18 to $20. M. C., Box 21 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; excellent baker; best city reference. 825 Park Av., between 75th and 76th Sts., Hennessey's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands French cooking; excellent bread, pastry, &c.; all made dishes; city references; kitchenmaid required. R. W., 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands business in all branches; no objection to country; city reference. 152 East 39th St., Dunn's bell.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference; city or country. 203 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman to do good plain cooking, washing, and froning; good home preferred. Jane McB., 1,513 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman to do plain cooking and washing; city or country. 255 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; in American family; good references; wages $35. Flouest, 1,595 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a small private family; best city references. 903 6th Av., second floor, Room 7.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in first-class family; city reference; can be seen for the week at 108 West 40th St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; excellent cook; best of references. 110 East 47th St.; Egan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; by the day or week; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference present employer. Mrs. J., 219 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; excellent baker; coarse washing if desired; very best city references. 324 East 25th St. M. A. R.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; wash, iron; small family; good reference. 321 East 59th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook, and assist with washing, in a private family; good city reference. 1,133 2d Av., 59th and 60th Sts.

COOK.—By first-class cook with best city references; last employer can be seen. 237 East 28th St.; ring Flaherty's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. M. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—Competent; city or country; first-class; references from present employer. E., Box 173, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By woman as cook; by day or week; understands all kinds of dishes; good baker; best city reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman in small family to cook, wash, and iron; reference. 148 West 10th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day washing or ironing; also good housecleaning; best reference. Mrs. Lennon, 253 West 35th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman to do cleaning or any kind of work by the day; references. Dietz, 348 West 46th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a girl for day's work. 388 1st Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day or at home; latest designs; skirts, fancy waists, sleeves, capes, tea jackets; superior fitter; finest work; garments altered into latest styles; terms moderate; best references. K. C., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by day; can cut and fit; terms, $25; references. 221 West 125th St. McCarthy.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns, $8 to $12; city reference. 202 West 43d St., three days.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest references. Literature, Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; experienced teacher; has hours disengaged; higher English branches, French, and German; music a specialty; excellent references. Music, Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, North German, understands kindergarten work, as governess to children; best references, Mrs. Sprenger, 1,486 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess desires engagement with American family; city preferred; knowledge of music, French, and kindergarten; thoroughly familiar with care of children and all household duties; would take position as companion or mother's assistant. S. A., Box 208, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a North German, who has been perfect cook and maid, as housekeeper; best city references. 1,152 3d Av., near 67th St., first floor front, right.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as general houseworker. 367 West 12th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By American woman to do general housework; best reference. 212 East 95th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed. 206 East 96th St., Mitchell's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Houseworkers.

HOUSECLEANING, &c.—By respectable woman to do housecleaning or laundry work; day or week; city reference. Maher, 306 West 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl for housework; good plain cook and laundress. Washburn, 119 East 109th St.

HOUSEWORK.—German-American girl wishes to work for a private family; no washing. Siebert, 153 West 66th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; experienced, neat, trustworthy; good references; wages, $16. 157 East 52d St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; best city reference. 218 East 38th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; no cards. 1,513 Madison Av.; ring janitor's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By young girl to do general housework; small, private family; best city references. 239 West 67th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or general housework; strong and obliging. Walsh, 316 East 38th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; lived many years in American family; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; understands duty of lady's maid; good reference. New-York, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; good dressmaker, packer, and traveler; understands all maid's duties well; first-class city references. Address M. V., Box 105, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—French; middle aged; maid; dressmaker; no objection to go by the day or month in private family; first-class reference. Louise, 586 7th Av., dyeing store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; understands her duties; experienced traveler and packer; a long time with present employer. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 689 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian; experienced packer and traveler; good dressmaker; best reference from present employer; wages, $25. 78 Irving Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French Parisienne dressmaker, packer; best city reference. Elene, care of Mrs. Sire, 475 Lenox Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish middle-aged person; experienced traveler; speaks French fluently; highly recommended. Z., Box 29 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as laundress; private family; six years' best city reference: can be seen for a few days. Smith, 428 West 56th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced laundress; three years' personal city references; city or country. 639 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class laundress or chambermaid; six years' references; salary, $20. Ryan, 215 West 66th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with up-stairs work in private family; references. M. D., Box 14 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—By Frenchwoman as laundress, and the daughter as nurse in private family; references. Jeanne, 152 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; seven years' city reference. 726 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress in a private family; best city reference. A. W., Box 340 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; four years' personal reference. A. M., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By responsible woman to take home washing; 50 cents dozen; or go out; any kind of work. Mrs. Grover, 260 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant in a private family; well recommended. M. L., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress by day; is also good house and office cleaner. 964 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress; best reference. 383 Park Av.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By American woman to do laundry work the first two days of week steady. 463 West 23d St.

LAUNDRY WORK.—By a Swedish woman by the day, laundry work. 163 East 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined North German; settled; competent nurse; experienced in bottle feeding; take charge of baby and do sewing; best reference; city or country. Call or address 577 East 157th St., near 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; good sewer; obliging; satisfactory personal references. 319 East 32d St., third floor.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; Protestant; 12 years' reference from last employer; can take baby from trained nurse. C., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—As experienced sick nurse; to take care of an invalid lady; wages not so much object as a good home; best of city reference given. E. McKelvey, 482 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By reliable and experienced woman as nurse to infant; can take entire charge from monthly nurse; very best of city references. 152 East 40th St.; ring Ellis's bell.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Former employer's, 40 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' first-class city reference. 335 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to grown children. Call, from 1 to 3, at her present place, 23 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl, lately landed, as nurse. M. G., care of Miss Enorard, 437 4th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse; very fond of children. R. McCarlin, 71 West 44th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with other work if necessary; capable, obliging young woman; has first-class reference. Address, J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as seamstress in fine family; can do any kind of dressmaking, and is highly recommended; New-York preferred. Sophie, 314 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as first-class seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist; best city references. 178 East 85th St., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, good sewer, to assist with children. 158 West 105th St.; ring bell twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out days; good dressmaker; good reference. M. Brady, 209 East 56th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; Swedish; by the day; first-class reference. 249 West 25th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman, thoroughly competent, as waitress in American family; will assist with chamberwork if required; well recommended by last and former employers. Kelleher, 1,334 2d Av.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Can take full charge of dining room, serve all courses, make salads; understands wines; best city references; city or country. 42 East 43d St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class waitress alone in small private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; best reference given. 235 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—Take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads, carve; city personal reference; city or country. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in private family; fully competent; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; reference; lady seen; city or country; willing, reliable; takes butler's place; wages, $20. 492 3d Av., near 33d St., first floor.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent waitress or parlormaid; assist butler; best city references. 154 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant in a private family; takes butler's place; carves; best city reference. 153 East 109th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; lady can be seen. 226 East 57th St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best city reference. J. L., Box 346 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By German girl as first-class waitress; capable in all duties; best reference. 203 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By a North German girl as first-class waitress; understands all kinds salads. 240 East 55th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a young German woman to take family washing at home, 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. McClellan, 444 West 36th St., third floor, back.

WASHING and IRONING.—By respectable woman to go out by day washing and ironing. Mrs. Moran, 785 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A NEAT, CAPABLE, AND TRUSTWORTHY woman to help lady in packing, sewing, mending, or doing some little odds and ends of work. D., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

ATTENDANT.—A lady wishes to recommend an attendant to an elderly person or chronic invalid; able to assist in care of house, attend to books and accounts. C. B., 121 West 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN'S MAID.—By well-educated Parisian as maid for growing children; good sewer; best city references. V. O., 941 West 30th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; elite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady; expert stenographer and typewriter; permanent position in first-class firm; reference. M. M., 277 West 36th St.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—By North German; plain sewing. Miss Peters, 2,263 7th Av., corner of 133d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly experienced; first-class; 18 months' personal reference; just returned from American Eclipse expedition to Japan on yacht Coronet; age, 26; height, 5 feet 11 inches. Steward, 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—Single; thoroughly experienced; highest references prominent (accessible) metropolitan and Washington families; temperate, obliging, punctual, courteous; $50 monthly. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619-38th.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in a private family; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; good city references. William, Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or second man in a private family; thoroughly competent and reliable; no objection to go out of town; first-class city references. James, Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man as butler or second man; understands his business; sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; ten years' highest city references. L. G., 112 West 30th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Alsatian; experienced; speaks French, German, and English; reference from last employer. K., 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—English; competent and reliable; strictly temperate; first-class references. Reliable, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a butler; speaks French, English; 32; sober; understands his business; willing and obliging; care parlor floor; two years' personal city references. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av. Butler.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French coupe; competent in their duties; private family; good city references. G. H., 215 West 36th St., first bell.

BUTLER.—By married man; competent, neat, sober, and obliging, with first-class reference. W. A., Box 344 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; 33; good references; understands valeting thoroughly. 301 West 40th St., care Lahey.

BUTLER.—Frst-class; Frenchman; competent in his duties; private family; good city references. D., 115 West 36th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; age, 33; good personal references; just disengaged. F. E. W., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent French butler; speaks English fluently; personal reference from last employer. Edmund Saynisch, 164 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; tall; very competent; private family; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; age, 35; good personal reference; in employment. Butler, 10 East 55th St.

Chefs.

CHEF—For private house; thoroughly understands French and American kitchen and pastry; well recommended. Fred Burkhardt, 222 West 35th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman as coachman; aged 30; single; or would take a good second man's place; or as stud groom on stock farm; well up with brood mares; four years with present employer, who can be seen. F. Turner, care Rutherford Stuyvesant, Allamuchy, Warren County, N. J.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—As coachman or groom; English; aged 22; 5 feet 3 inches in height; good driver and rider; married, no family; country preferred; good references. E. W., Box 367, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly understands his business; just disengaged; highly recommended; country preferred. Conroy, Box 211, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; single; understands the business thoroughly; just disengaged; is sober and reliable; eleven years' first-class reference. James, 585 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; neat appearance; thoroughly competent; personal references. A., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; gentleman turning out his horses wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 118 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like to find position for a thoroughly competent and reliable man. 240 West 71st St., present employer's.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—As groom or second man with private family; will assist in house if required; best reference. J. R., 326 E. 29th St.

GROOM.—By young man with private family as groom; best reference. 582 3d Av. Minogue.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman as second man; aged 25; height, 5 ft. 10 in.; good references; wages, $40. W. B., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—As second man or groom; just disengaged; highly recommended; thoroughly understands his business. J. C., Box 152 6th Av.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By a young man as second man, or will take full charge in small private family. M. D., Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; in doors; private family; just disengaged; first-class city personal references. Henry, 397 5th Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—First-class; age 25; first-class references. G. T., 350 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man in a private family; honest, sober, willing, and attentive to his duties; good references; last employer can be seen. M. F., 821 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man in private family; understands care hot-air and steam furnace; sober, willing, obliging; city reference. A. M., Box 214 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman, in some business or place of trust; willing to do anything; 18 months' personal reference; age, 25. A. L., 54 East 41st St.

USEFUL MAN or VALET.—By a useful man or valet; can wait on table; first-class references. S., 530 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—English-trained; educated; temperate; thoroughly experienced. White, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By young Frenchman; speaks English; good character; experienced in private family; best city references; prefers second man. D. D., 146 West 68th St., care Smiles.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a married couple; man first-class cook; every branch; meat, entrées, pastry; wife waitress or chambermaid; English; ages 34; please state wages, particulars, by mail only. P., Box 5, 350 Columbus Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED FOR Greenwich, Conn.; English or American; to take charge of three children 3½ to 6 years of age. Call, Tuesday, 27th, between 10:30 and 12:30, at 284 West 57th St., first floor.

WANTED—For one month, a competent ladies' maid; good wages will be paid and best city references required. Answer to A. B., Post Office, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED—In small family, a neat girl as laundress and chambermaid; references. 48 East 64th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Head waiter for an uptown lunch club; state all particulars. M. P., Box 213 Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST OF AN established magazine can be purchased for $10,000; good reasons for wishing to sell out immediately; splendid opportunity for a young man, well educated, and with literary ambition. X. Y. Z., Box 201 Times Office.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 38th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

1.—37 EAST 62D.—Board—Suite of rooms on third floor; two on fourth floor. References.

21ST ST., 41 EAST.—Sunny rooms, with board; references.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable and handsomely furnished floor; also

FOR SOUND-MONEY'S PARADE

THERE WILL BE NO POSTPONEMENT BECAUSE OF WEATHER.

Grand Marshal Porter Issues Directions for the Assembling and March—Route Now Includes Broadway, Waverley Place, Fifth Avenue, Thirty-first Street, Madison Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street—Review at Madison Square.

Gen. Horace Porter, Grand Marshal of the parade of the Business Men's Republican and Sound-Money Association, on Saturday, Oct. 31, has issued the following directions for the assembling and march:

The staff and escort of the Grand Marshal, except the aides elsewhere assigned, will assemble on Broadway, with right on Worth Street, at 9:15 o'clock A. M., reporting on arrival to Chief of Aides Major L. Curtis Brackett.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, William E. Webb, Marshal, is hereby assigned the right of the column, and will assemble on the streets west of Broadway, from and including Worth Street north to and including Lispenard Street, right resting on Worth Street, west of Broadway. The head of the column will be ready to move promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

Central Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart Association, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, Marshal, will constitute the second association in the column, and follow that named in Section III. It will assemble on the streets west of Broadway, from and including Grand Street north to and including Prince Street, right resting on Grand Street, west of Broadway. The association will be ready to move promptly at 11:45 o'clock A. M.

Merchant Tailors' Sound-Money League, E. Twyeffort, Marshal, will assemble in West Broadway north of Prince Street, right resting on Prince Street, and will follow immediately in the rear of the Central Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart Sound-Money Club.

Railway and Steamship Men.

The Railway and Steamship Sound Money Club, John L. Snow, Marshal, will constitute the third association in the column and assemble on Battery Place, right resting on Bowling Green, and be ready to move promptly at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Paper and Associated Trades, William D. May, Marshal, will constitute the fourth association in the column and assemble on Greenwich Street, right resting on Battery Place. It will be ready to move promptly at 11:15 o'clock A. M.

The Coal Trade Sound Money Club of New-York, Robert Olyphant, Marshal, will constitute the fifth association in the column and assemble on State Street, right resting on Bowling Green. It will be ready to move promptly at 11:50 o'clock A. M.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, Col. Francis J. Crilly, Marshal, will constitute the sixth association in the column and assemble on Whitehall Street, right resting on Bowling Green. It will be ready to move promptly at 11:50 o'clock A. M,

The Produce Exchange Sound Money League, Thomas A. McIntyre, Marshal, will constitute the seventh association in the column and assemble on Beaver Street, and Broad Street south, right resting on Bowling Green. It will be ready to move promptly at 12 o'clock M.

The Architectural Division of the Sound Money Association, Bruce Price, Marshal, will assemble on Coenties Slip and march in the rear of the Produce Exchange Sound-Money League.

The Cotton Exchange.

The Cotton Exchange Sound Money Club, William V. King, Marshal, will constitute the eighth association in the column and assemble on Beaver Street and Hanover Square, right resting on Broad Street. It will follow immediately in the rear of the Architectural Division of the Sound Money Association, and be ready to move promptly at 12:20 o'clock P. M.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club, Major Gustave A. Jahn, Marshal, will constitute the ninth association in the column and assemble on Wall Street, east to South Street, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 12:35 o'clock P. M.

The Custom House Brokers' Sound Money Club, A. J. McCarthy, Marshal, will constitute the tenth association in the column and assemble on Hanover Street, right resting on Wall Street. It will follow the Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Association, and will be ready to move promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Leaf Tobacco Trade Sound Money Club, Darius Ferry, Marshal, will constitute the eleventh association in the column and assemble on Water Street, north of Wall, right resting on Wall Street, following immediately in the rear of the Custom House Brokers' Club. It will be ready to move promptly at 12:45 o'clock P. M.

The Bankers and Brokers.

The Bankers and Brokers' Republican Club, James D. Smith, Marshal, will constitute the twelfth association in the column, and assemble on Broad Street, south of Wall Street, New Street, Exchange Place, and Beaver Street, right resting on Wall Street. It will be ready to move promptly at 1:20 o'clock P. M.

The Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club, James M. Varnum, Marshal, will constitute the thirteenth association in the column, and assemble on Pine, Nassau, and William Streets, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 1:50 o'clock P. M.

The Insurance Sound Money Club, George B. Rhoades, Marshal, will constitute the fourteenth association in the column, and assemble on Cedar Street, east of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 2.05 o'clock P. M.

The Real Estate Sound Money League, John F. Doyle, Marshal, will constitute the fifteenth association in the column, and will assemble on Liberty Street, east of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

New-York Protective Machinery, Railway Supply, and Metal Association, Col. Henry A. Manning, Marshal, will constitute the sixteenth association in the column, and will assemble on Liberty Street and Trinity Place, right resting on Broadway. It will follow immediately in the rear of the Real Estate Sound Money League, and be ready to move promptly at 2:40 o'clock P. M.

Publishers and Advertisers.

Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club, Henry Drigler, Jr., Marshal, will constitute the seventeenth association in the column, and will assemble on Cedar Street, west of Trinity Place, right resting on Trinity Place. It will be ready to move promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

Jewelers' McKinley and Hobart Club, O. G. Fessenden, Marshal, will constitute the seventeenth association in the column, and will assemble on Maiden Lane, Nassau, and John Streets, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 3:20 o'clock P. M.

Drug, chemical, paint, and oil trades, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Marshal, will constitute the eighteenth association in the column, and will assemble on Maiden Lane, south of William Street, right resting on William Street. It will follow immediately in the rear of the Jewelers' McKinley and Hobart Club. It will be ready to move promptly at 3:45 o'clock P. M.

Manufacturers and dealers in supplies for steam, water, and gas, Walter B. Tufts, Adjutant, will constitute the nineteenth association in the column, and will assemble on John Street, east of William Street, right resting on William Street. It will be ready to move promptly at 4:05 o'clock P. M.

Wholesale Fish Dealers' Sound Money Club, George T. Moon, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-first association in the column, and will assemble in Fulton Street, east of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 4:15 o'clock P. M.

Crockery Board of Trade Association, George B. Jones, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-second association in the column, and will assemble in Park Place, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 4:25 o'clock P. M.

From the Swamp.

Hide and Leather Sound Money Association, Eugene H. Conklin, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-third association in the column and will assemble in City Hall Park, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 4:35 o'clock P. M.

Boot and Shoe Sound Money Association, Daniel P. Morse, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-fourth association in the column and will assemble in City Hall Park, at Park Row, immediately in the rear of the Hide and Leather Sound Money Association. It will follow in line the Hide and Leather Association.

West Side Sound Money Club, Col. B. Franklin Hart, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-fifth association in the column and will assemble in Murray Street, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 4:55 o'clock P. M.

Saddlery and harness trade, J. Newton Van Ness, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-sixth association in the column and will assemble in Warren Street, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 5 o'clock P. M.

Millinery division, Col. John L. Baker, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-seventh association in the column and will assemble in Reade Street, east of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be prepared to move promptly at 5:10 o'clock P. M.

Hardware Trade Sound-Money League, Alfred D. Clinch, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-eighth association in the column and will assemble in Reade Street, west of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will follow immediately in the rear of the millinery division, promptly at 5:35 o'clock P. M.

Clothiers' Legion, Joseph W. Gibson, Marshal, will constitute the twenty-ninth association in the column, and will assemble in Canal Street, east of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 5:50 o'clock P. M.

Hatters' Sound Money Club, Claudius F. Beatty, Marshal, will constitute the thirtieth association in the column, and will assemble on Canal Street, west of Broadway, right resting on Broadway, and will take their place in line, immediately in the rear of the Clothiers' Legion, promptly at 6:05 o'clock P. M.

Cloak and suit industry of New-York, John S. Butler, Marshal, will constitute the thirty-first association in the column, and will assemble in Broome Street, east of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 6:25 o'clock P. M.

West Side Retail Dealers' Republican Sound Money Club, William A. Mass, Marshal, will constitute the thirty-second association in the column, and will assemble in Houston Street, west of Broadway, right resting on Broadway. It will be ready to move promptly at 6:45 o'clock P. M.

Route of the Parade.

Marshals are requested to give particular attention to the following directions: (a) The Captain of each company to be instructed to have his men sized from right to left, the tallest men on the right. (b) The company distance of four paces and proper alignment to be constantly observed and the column kept closed up, so that a compact formation can be maintained. The guide will be left except when passing the reviewing stand. Marshals will instruct their Captains to give the command "Guide right" when the companies reach Twenty-third Street, and the command "Guide left" when they reach Twenty-sixth Street. (c) Organizations to be maintained intact until regularly dismissed. (d) The Grand Marshal will depend upon the Marshals to make no change in the movement as designated in these orders unless so instructed by a mounted aide of the staff of the Grand Marshal. (e) The Marshal of each organization will wear a blue sash, which will be supplied, at his own expense, on application at these headquarters.

The head of the column will reach the reviewing stand at 10:45 o'clock A. M. The column will be dismissed by the organizations moving to the right and left alternately on Fortieth Street. Orders to this effect will be issued later.

Special Aide Gen. Nicholas W. Day will be in command of the rear, and will supervise the movements of the associations as they join the main column.

The route of the parade now decided upon will be as follows: North through Broadway to Waverley Place, thence west to Fifth Avenue, thence north to Thirty-first Street, thence east to Madison Avenue, thence north to Thirty-fourth Street, thence west to Fifth Avenue, and thence north to Fortieth Street.

The reviewing officers of the parade will occupy the centre of the stand erected at Madison Square on the east side of Fifth Avenue. The position of associations which apply later will be designated in subsequent orders. There will be no postponement of the parade on account of the weather.

By order of Gen. HORACE PORTER,
Grand Marshal.

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Chief of Staff.

"DECORATE YOUR HOUSES."

Mayor Strong Recommends a Patriotic Display on Saturday.

Mayor Strong, as President of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Clubs, issued an invitation yesterday to all interested in the election of McKinley and Hobart to decorate their business houses and dwellings on Saturday, "that evidence may be given of a spirit of patriotism and a cheer to those marching in the procession."

The members of the Real Estate Sound Money Club are making elaborate preparations for their showing in the big parade next Saturday morning. This will be the first time that the real estate men as a body, have ever taken part in a civic procession. The Real Estate Exchange has been transformed into a drill room, and practice drills are indulged in daily. There will be ten battalions of ten companies each, the division consisting of 1,600 men.

A general meeting of the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound Money Club will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Rooms 20 and 21 TIMES Building, the headquarters of the organization. Mayor Strong will deliver an address. A full representation of those interested is desired, as instructions regarding the arrangements for the big parade will be announced. It is requested that reports relative to the formation of companies intending to parade be sent to headquarters by this morning. Place and hour of assembly for the parade on Saturday will be announced later.

The stove industry has organized under the title of the Furnace, Range and Stove Manufacturers' Sound Money League, (nonpartisan,) and will participate in the parade. It is expected that 300 men will be in line. Among the firms represented are Richardson & Boynton Company, Union Stove Works, Graff & Cc., Boynton Furnace Company, Eugene Munsell & Co., Ely Ramsey & Co., Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company, Hart & Crouse Company, Barstow Stove Company, E. B. Colby & Co., Richardson & Morgan Company, Thatcher Furnace Company, Southard, Robertson & Co., William Kerby, Peekskill Stove Works, M. M. Corwin, A. Proelich Estate, Janes & Kirtland, Marcy Stove Repair Company, Robert Campbell, Brammhall, Dean & Co., W. Jackson's Sons, Abram Cox Stove Company, Kierman Furnace Company, Cleveland Foundry Company, Stove Manufacturers' Repair Association, and E. A. Jackson & Brother.

WORK FOR SOUND MONEY.

German-Americans Opposed to Bryan's Repudiation Policy.

There was a rousing sound-money meeting last night in the interest of Ferdinand Eidman at the Progressive Assembly Rooms, on Avenue A. The large hall was crowded by German-American voters. A good majority of them were former supporters of Tammany Hall. The meeting was under the auspices of the German-American Sound Money League, and it demonstrated that the German-American vote of the Eleventh Congressional District will cause the defeat of William Sulzer for Congress.

Edward Grosse presided, and, after a few remarks explaining the work being accomplished by the German-American League, introduced Edward Lauterbach, who spoke in English. Mr. Lauterbach said it was the duty of German voters to deal a deathblow to Altgeldism.

Ferdinand Eidman was next introduced, and received an ovation. He explained the necessity of electing a Congress which would preserve the financial integrity of the country. Party lines had no place in this campaign. He had found German-American voters almost solidly opposed to the policy of repudiation, and, as they held the balance of power in the district, he felt most confident of being elected by a good majority. Among the other speakers were Carl Hauser, Dr. Gustav Schoier, Otto Irving Wise, and Dr. Apfel.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

New-York does a flourishing business in flagpoles. They are sent from here all over the country, and outside to Japan and Cuba, though none have gone to Cuba recently. "There are ten times more poles than there were in New-York City four years ago," says C. H. Lilly, who has known all there was to know about the flagpole business for twenty-eight years. "There is not a business building put up nowadays," he says, "that does not have a flagpole. Four years ago you could not have counted a dozen flags above the Harlem to Fordham, and now there are at least 250. In one piece the poles run up all the way to 98 and 100 feet. The pole on the Produce Exchange is 100 feet, and the old Mutual Life Insurance Building had a 100-foot pole. These are exceptional. The majority of the tall poles do not exceed 98 feet. The village pole is usually or always the Liberty or topmast pole, in two pieces." The shorter poles are made of spruce or ash, but the tallest ones of the tougher white or Norway pine. The gilt tops to flagpoles are more or less ornamental. A salamander figures on the poles topping some of the big fire-proof buildings. Occasionally a flagpole is artistically built into the corner of a building.

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One of the most uninteresting streets in Brooklyn is Waverly Avenue. For block after block it is lined with private stables. Where there are not stables there are high board fences, and here and there a house which looks as if it had found itself in bad company unawares and wished itself well out. The greater number of the stables belong to the residents of Clinton Avenue, but have their main entrance on Waverly Avenue. The street is literally the backdoor yard of the wealthy residents of Clinton Avenue. And it must be said that these residents allow this backdoor yard to be kept in a very bad condition. It is paved with cobble stones, rough and uneven; it is full of dried leaves mingling with scattered papers, and the sidewalks are untidy and grassgrown. Waverly Avenue was formerly Hamilton Street, but early in 1877 it took its present name. Webster says that avenue, as an Americanism, is "a broad street, as the Fifth Avenue, New-York." If the City Fathers of Brooklyn intended to improve the tone of Hamilton Street by calling it an avenue they did not succeed.

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An innovation has been made in the work of the nurses of the training school of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and several of the nurses are detailed for district work among the poor. The idea is entirely philanthropic. Any of the doctors connected with the hospital are at liberty to send for one of the nurses to attend to cases which have come to their notice and where the patient cannot for some reason be removed to the hospital.

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The library of the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn is to have a valuable addition to its collection of works pertaining to genealogy in the sixty volumes containing the publications of the Harleian Society of England. These books, which cost in the complete set $210, are somewhat difficult to obtain, as many volumes are now out of print. They are invaluable to the genealogist. The society takes its name from Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose valuable collection of manuscripts in the British Museum it is publishing. It publishes, to use its own words, "inedited manuscripts relating to genealogy, family history, and heraldry." The "investigations" it has brought about were made by "high heraldic officers, usually one of the kings at arms, into pedigree, inter-marriages, &c., of families of a district, to see whether arms borne by person or persons were incorrect or unwarrantably used." The kings at arms were accompanied by secretaries and draughtsmen, and the result of all the work is given in the volumes published by the Harleian Society. The last "investigation" is supposed to have been made somewhere between 1686 and 1700. In the library are already the volumes containing the investigations made in Dorsetshire, Cheshire. The books are all of the greatest interest to people tracing their families back to the parts of England where the investigations were made. That is, if they do not find the names they are tracing in any of the lists given in the first part of the volumes, headed "Ignobiles Omnes." They contain the names of the people who were found at the investigations to have been unwarrantably wearing a title and arms.

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East Broadway, in this city, might be called the street of ornamental ironwork. The majority of the buildings, relics of the time when East Broadway was a fine residence street, have ornamental iron railings at each side of the steps leading to the street, and the railings end in an elaborate openwork affair which would be a post if it was solid and which is very ornamental. Some of these have been very high, but usually the higher ones have lost the top and have a decapitated appearance. The smaller ones are many of them broken, but enough remain in good condition to give an idea of what they must have been in their best days.

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Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop says that her work among the cancer sufferers in the tenement-house districts has been a great surprise to her. Until she was actually engaged in it she had no idea of the great need of such work. Now she asks for women helpers and women of the right kind. They must be the women, she says, who will look upon the work as a privilege and benefit to them, not as a favor which they are bestowing. If she can only find such helpers she is sure all the financial help she needs will come. But that is a necessity also. "When I began the work," says Mrs. Lathrop, "I fully resolved that my money should only be used for salves and things of that kind. But when I came to really understand the work I found that a thousand and one things were quite as necessary. The people must have nourishing food if they are to be cured, and my money simply flew in all directions." Mrs. Lathrop has a friend, a trained nurse, with her in her little home at 1 Scammel Street now, who is assisting in the work. She has also taken in one patient, a woman in whom she became interested in the hospital and whom she found needing care. Outside she has eighteen regular cases among the patients whose suffering she is making a specialty of relieving and ten others. She has found it impossible to confine herself to one class of patients when others were brought to her notice.

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The Brooklyn Women's Dumb Animal Aid Association is changing the line of its work slightly. Its members are as fiercely aggressive when there are suffering dogs to be rescued or horses dragging unduly heavy loads to be relieved, but its labors for financial gains are to be continued for a different end. All the money collected heretofore has been put aside toward a large and satisfactory building for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the city. But that seems to be an end so far in the future that the Aid Association has concluded to put forth its efforts toward results which may be seen immediately. Now its members are turning their attention to watering troughs and drinking fountains. Whether their first money for the purpose will be expended for a fountain or a trough they have not yet decided. Some of them think it will be advisable to fill the need for water with troughs which are cheaper, and later provide a more elaborate fountain to satisfy their artistic desires. The first trough or fountain will probably be in the vicinity of the City Hall.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

KILLED IN HER DOORWAY.

Howard Scott, a Mulatto, Suspected of Murdering His Wife.

Mrs. Margaret A. Scott, a mulatto, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon at the residence of her sister, 159 West Thirtieth Street. The bullet wound was directly over the right breast. She is supposed to have been murdered by her husband, Howard A. Scott, an itinerant musician, from whom she was seeking a separation on the ground of abandonment. He is still at large.

Mrs. Scott was twenty-seven years old. She came to New-York seven years ago from Petersburg, Va., with her sister Annie. The latter married Richard J. White, a mulatto, who worked in the Pennsylvania Club in Winter and at Long Branch in Summer. Margaret then married Scott, who followed her from Petersburg. Scott has always borne a bad name in the Tenderloin. Neighbors told the police many times that at night, when he returned from playing at some corner saloon, he would beat his wife unmercifully.

Mrs. Scott endured this cruelty for some time. Six weeks ago she went to live with her sister, Mrs. White, supporting herself by working as an ironer in Woody's laundry, at 134 West Thirtieth Street. Her husband lived part of the time with a white woman, but generally with his partner, Charles Walker, another itinerant musician, at 259 West Thirty-third Street.

Mr. White told the police that last Wednesday Scott called at his residence to see his wife. He carried a loaded revolver, and took from his pocket a handful of bullets, remarking to his wife: "I have got these for you." Scott left the house, saying he would later return and "do the deed."

Early yesterday afternoon Mrs. Scott, her sister, and a friend named Eva Collins went to Jefferson Market Police Court, to secure a separation for Mrs. Scott. Magistrate Wentworth issued a summons for Scott, which Mrs. Scott took, saying she would serve it. Miss Collins and Mrs. White went to the former's residence, 129 West Thirtieth Street, and Mrs. Scott went to Mrs. White's house to change her shoes, saying she would return in fifteen minutes.

The entrance to Mrs. White's house is on Thirtieth Street, only a short distance from the West Thirtieth Street Station. She passed up the stairs two flights, and opened the door, which was fastened by a padlock and hasp.

Mrs. White followed about half an hour later, and, opening the door, found the room full of smoke. On the floor, lying face downward, near a partly opened window overlooking Seventh Avenue, was her sister's body. The woman was apparently dead. When Dr. Taylor of the New-York Hospital arrived he found the woman had been shot through the right lung. There were no signs of a struggle. The woman clutched in her right hand the padlock and keys to the door. It is believed her husband followed her into the room and shot her.

Capt. Chapman and some detectives began investigating, and notified the Coroner. None of the tenants could give any information. Detective Walters found an open trunk in the bedroom and a broken picture frame lying on the floor. Mrs. White said that the Scott marriage certificate had been taken from the frame. Inspector Harley arrived at the station house at 7 o'clock, and put special detectives to work on the case.

Scott's partner, Walker, said that he last saw Scott Saturday night, when they played at a stag party at the Atalanta Boathouse, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Harlem River. Walker's wife said Scott had called at the Thirty-third Street house yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, had gone to his room a few minutes, and went away again.

INSUBORDINATION IS RIFE.

Japanese Government Seems Powerless to Stop Mutiny.

From The Japanese Gazette of Aug. 19.

Mutiny has not been uncommon for some time past upon the ships owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Japanese Government seems powerless to put a stop to it. The crews are principally composed of coolies, who possess little or no knowledge of seamanship. Japan has so rapidly developed a merchant marine that it is utterly impossible to supply a sufficient number of seamen of her own, so that most of the officers are foreigners. The native sailors believe that because Japan emerged from a victorious war in which the management of her warships received great praise from Europeans, that the merchant marine should be successful without any foreign aid.

The foreigners have come to be hated, and the native crews seem determined to drive them out of the business by mutinous methods. At least six steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have experienced these outbreaks, and in each instance a foreigner has been the victim. Just as soon as officers exercise authority the crew rebel and leave the ship at the next port. When men sign for a voyage to Shanghai and return, but leave the ship at the first port, the law takes no cognizance of the fact. Perhaps in the codes proper provision has been provided. We are speaking of the law as it is in practice, not on paper. Had the disturbance on the Saiky Maru happened on an English ship, with an English crew, the men would have been placed in irons and at once taken charge of by the authorities on their arrival in port. It is time both the Government and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha acted firmly in the matter. Beyond the possibility of murder which might occur at any moment, and would bring on the country an indelible stain, there is the danger of arousing a general spirit of insubordination which, if it be not grappled with in time, may be found hereafter impossible to repress.

That the authorities are desirous of dismissing the foreigners we cannot imagine, since that could be done without intimidation. It is then their duty to protect the officers, and this requires vigorous action. Meanwhile the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is losing heavily in reputation, for foreign passengers will fight shy of a ship on which they may be witnesses of mutiny combined with murder. The crews are an unruly lot of men and should be curbed with a strong hand.

If the law be too lenient, there is an easy method of remedy, and until the Diet meets there is a very simple process whereby even the most objectionable coolies could be brought to reason. An imperial rescript announcing that his Majesty the Emperor viewed these mutinies with sincere displeasure would, until laws could be framed to meet the case, have a very quieting effect.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FLEMISH NOTES.

Because of the great popularity of the Flemish style for dining rooms, we have spent much time and thought in resuscitating quaint features and developing them for this season.

Some curious, richly-carved chairs have tapestry seats with an odd, antique pattern of fruits. A picturesque sideboard having a dainty locker with door of leaded glass is marked at $45.00. Flemish extension tables as low as $21.00. When you see the dark richness of this style, you will wonder how the prices can be so low;—but remember, you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HENRY CORNELL ARRESTED

STATE SECRETARY OF SILVER PARTY IN TROUBLE.

The Son of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell Wanted to Dabble in Politics and "Ollie" Teall Showed Him How—Issued a Draft on Popocratic Headquarters and It Was Dishonored—Then He Was Made a Prisoner—How He Boomed Sulzer.

Henry Winslow Cornell, son of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell of Hastings, has had but a brief connection with the Popocratic Party and the National Silver Party, whose strong boxes are in the care of ex-Bank President William P. St. John, but his experience has resulted in making him a prisoner accused of issuing bogus drafts and in his repudiation by the men for whom he was working.

He was arrested yesterday at Dobbs Ferry, on the complaint of John J. Clay of Buffalo, who says he cashed for Cornell drafts for $425 on the National Silver Party which that organization has refused to honor. Cornell, protesting his innocence, was arraigned before Justice John Lange, at Dobbs Ferry, and was held in $1,000 for trial in Buffalo on Nov. 4. He secured a bondsman.

The whole matter, he said, as soon as he was free, was a misunderstanding.

Mr. Cornell's financial troubles are not of recent pressure. He is young—only about twenty-eight—a graduate of Yale, and a lawyer of brilliancy, if he will but be ambitious, say those who have been associated with him. He has a wife and three children in Hastings. He practiced law for a while, and then, thinking to make money for which there was pressing need, he drifted into the real-estate business, with an associate. In two months he was unable to achieve the success he sought, and then he met Oliver Sumner Teall.

Teall went into National Headquarters to prepare bait for Republicans and scoop them into the Bryan dragnet. Cornell, who had been a Republican up to that time, went with him. After a while Mr. St. John and his associates failed to see that Mr. Teall was influencing anybody but himself. When Teall went out, Cornell took his place.

Cornell's political ambition was now fired, and on Aug. 25 he secured the State Secretaryship of the National Silver Party. At National Headquarters he seemed to be a busy and hard working lieutenant and was supposed to be the warm friend of Sulzer. He helped arrange for the Bryan notification meeting, and several times was honored with a place in the carriage of the "Boy Orator."

Mr. Sulzer, when interviewed, said: "Yes, I know Cornell, but I don't know anything about this draft business. He didn't have to raise any money to pay my bills at Buffalo. The bills of all my people, too, were paid all right without any drafts."

"Neither the Democratic Party nor the National Silver Party," he said at the combination headquarters yesterday, "knows anything about Mr. Cornell's authority to draw drafts. He was here for a while, but he got out. He is State Secretary of the National Silver Party because he insists on holding the place, and was asked to send in his resignation a long time ago, but has not done so."

Cornell was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday, but his trouble at Dobbs Ferry interfered. He lived at the Ashland House in September, 1894, and is on the books there as owing $83. "He owes $30 for board and room," said Manager Richardson yesterday, "and $53 which was advanced to him in cash."

COLUMBIA "SOPHS" GLOOMY.

Victorious Freshmen Flaunted Defiance in Their Faces.

The after effects of the School of Mines cane rush at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, on Saturday were plainly evident on the university campus all day yesterday. Early in the morning, even before the chapel services began, the victorious freshmen appeared, each smoking a pipe and swinging a cane rather defiantly in the faces of the gloomy "sophs." They soon got together in front of the School of Mines quadrangle and made the block ring with their yells. The '99 rushers said not a word, but they murmured something about unfairness and the natural feeling of a junior umpire toward sophomores.

There was, however, some prospect of a renewal of the palmy days of the "Pass of Marathon" rushing when the freshmen, holding canes and pipes aloft, shouted:

"'99's a gang of stiffs!"
"Who says so?"
"Everybody!"
"Who's everybody?"
"1900!"

Now, the "Pass of Marathon" is a small alley way between the old and new library buildings. It practically divides the professional schools from the college. It is about 5 feet broad and 20 feet long. Its admirable situation and its great adaptability for rushing purposes have made it an almost historic battle ground in the eyes of the students. Before, and in the early days of President Low's régime, fights in this spot were of daily occurrence.

The freshmen were standing dangerously near this locality when they threw their taunt at the sophomores. The more excitable members of '99 were just about to "go for 'em and take those sticks away," when the upper-class men restrained them, reminding them of a promise, not to raise a disturbance on the college grounds, given to the President last year. Continuous recitations throughout the day put an end to any further hostilities.

About midday, Eladio Chao, the injured sophomore who was unconscious so long on Saturday, and who, it was feared, was internally injured, appeared. With bruised face, a wrenched arm carried in a sling, and with a pitiful yet glorious limp he came upon the campus. He was warmly greeted.

His rival classman, C. W. Tiemann, failed, however, to attend recitations. At his home it was learned that he is rapidly recovering, and is expecting to be at college to-morrow.

Jealous Man Shoots His Wife.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Matthias Remiger, jealous of the attentions to his wife of Martin Artbauer, shot her fatally tonight.

LACE CURTAINS

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We will offer for sale at RETAIL until quantities are exhausted

50,000 PAIRS OF

Lace Curtains.

25,000 Yards of Lace,

embracing all periods and latest designs, at prices LOWER THAN WHOLESALE.

W. & J. SLOANE
Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

A REORGANIZATION'S CRITICS.

H. W. Poor on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago.

Henry W. Poor of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Reorganization Committee says:

"The criticism made on behalf of the consolidated 6s is, briefly, that the railroad has earned enough to pay the interest on these bonds, and therefore the consols ought to have it. This criticism loses sight of the fact of the capital requirements of the company and the equipment and terminal liens, the position of which is at least equally strong with the consols. The past earnings of the company have been realized only by employment of these tools or essential elements of plant, which must be incorporated in the new company by agreement with their owners, or provided anew in cash by the consolidated mortgage bondholders to the amount of about $3,000,000, if the former earnings are to be continued.

"It is to be noted that the critics of the plan have presented no alternative suggestions toward raising the new capital needed, nor have they called upon any of the Reorganization Committee or officers of the road to acquaint themselves with the situation of the company; whereas, on the other hand, the committee has had the benefit of reports by three eminent experts, who have examined the road in their behalf, namely, S. M. Felton, President of the Queen and Crescent Railway; Henry C. Rouse, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and F. N. Finney, late of the Wisconsin Central. These experts unite in the opinion that the interest account adopted by the committee is the maximum practicable with a proper margin of safety for the new company. This being so, the amount appropriated for interest admits only of 5 per cent. distribution on the bonds necessary to provide for essentials requisite to successful reorganization."

A result of the work of the Olcott Committee on Reorganization of this railroad is the rise within a week of the consol 6s to 82, an advance of 5½ points.

VERDICTS AGAINST RAILROADS.

Two Damage Suits That Have Been Tried in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—In October, 1894, Mrs. Emma Scott was knocked down and trampled on by a horse and wagon, which was forced upon the sidewalk by a West End Street Railway trolley car. She sued the company and the owner of the wagon for $15,000 damages, and her husband sued for $10,000 for the loss of her services. The jury awarded her $5,000 and her husband $1,740 from the railway company, the owners of the team, Fifield, Richardson & Co., getting off.

The verdict was set aside, and at the second trial, Judge Bishop awarded the plaintiffs $18,000 against both defendants, $10,000 for Mrs. Scott and $8,000 for her spouse.

Mrs. Lydia Hannon was in February, 1892, thrown from her seat in an Old Colony Railroad car and injured. She sued the road, and got a verdict of $11,000. This suited Mrs. Hannon, but the road got the verdict set aside and a new trial. The second trial jury awarded Mrs. Hannon $22,000, and the company carried a second appeal to the Supreme Court, which finally allowed a third trial. This resulted to-day in a verdict of $4,750 for the plaintiff.

Northern Pacific's New Officers.

At the first meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, held yesterday in this city for the purpose of organization, the following officers were elected: Chairman of the Board of Directors, Edward D. Adams, New-York; President, Edwin W. Winter, St. Paul; Vice President, George C. Gorham, Washington, D. C.; Controller, John Scott, St. Paul; Secretary, Charles F. Coaney, New-York; Assistant Secretary, George H. Earl, St. Paul; Treasurer, Albert E. Little, New-York; Assistant Treasurer, C. A. Clark, St. Paul. The Board of Directors, elected at the recent meeting of the stockholders, is composed as follows: Edward D. Adams, C. H. Coster, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Robert M. Gallaway, Eben B. Thomas, Robert Bacon, D. Willis James, Edwin W. Winter, Francis Lynde Stetson, Samuel Spencer, Dumont Clarke, Brayton Ives, James Stillman, and Walter G. Oakman.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad carried 353,620 tons of coal and coke over its lines east of Pittston and Erie for the week ended Oct. 17. The total tonnage for the year thus far is 14,945,990 tons, a decrease in comparison with 1895 of 1,198,412 tons.

—The Cohoes City Railway and the Albany Railway will be running under one control between the cities next Spring. The Albany Railway has acquired the other and will in a few days control it and at once begin the work of connecting the lines.

REPENTS AT LEISURE.

Eighteen-Year-Old Girl Thought Marriage Was Simply an Engagement.

An interesting petition to annul a marriage was heard in Chancery Court, Jersey City, yesterday, by Vice Chancellor Pitney. The parties to the suit are Rachel Morse, who is not yet eighteen years old, and Francis J. McLeavy, twenty years old.

Miss Morse is the daughter of Albert Morse of 490 Fourth Avenue, this city. She testified that McLeavy frequently asked her to marry him, but she refused to do so without the consent of her parents. Finally he asked her to go to Jersey City and become betrothed. Miss Morse said she consented, believing that the ceremony was not binding in law, but was in the nature of a formal engagement, until her parents should consent to the marriage. She said that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Miss Morse said that after the ceremony she and McLeavy separated. Some time after McLeavy told her that she was legally his wife. She at once informed her parents and they decided to bring suit to annul the marriage.

Counselor Porter, who appeared for McLeavy, said he could show letters written by Miss Morse to McLeavy and signed "your loving wife, Rachel McLeavy."

The case was adjourned until Nov. 30, when both sides are to submit briefs.

The Rev. E. L. Stoddard acknowledges marrying the couple. He says that they represented themselves as of full age and competent to contract marriage.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
Smith, Gray & Co.
NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

Try on a pair of our trousers some day—$4 to $10.

They're shaped over the calf like custom-made, and have a set and hang unobtainable elsewhere in ready-made trousers.

Just received, two lots of Surtout (Frock) Overcoats: cut on new lines. Just the thing for dressy men.

Our $15 Top Coats are splendid value.
Mackintoshes at reduced prices.
Our Liveries are approved by the most critical trade.
A bargain to-day in suspenders—35c.
Also in Half Hose—35c. 3 pair $1.00.
Everything boys wear.
Heard of our $3 Hat yet?
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

The Best is the Cheapest.
JAEGER
The Standard Underwear of the World.
IN NEW YORK CITY:
Main Retail:
176 Fifth Ave., near 23d St.
Branches:
1189 Broadway, near 28th St.
153 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.
248 West 125th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers,

Tuesday
October 27-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HIS VIEW OF BLOCKADES

SUPT. HENKEL TALKS OF THE STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Thinks the Police Could Do Much Now in the Way of Keeping the Sidewalks Clear for the Pedestrians—Condition of Park Place and Vesey Street West of Broadway—Merchants Who Conduct Business Out of Doors.

"The Bureau of Incumbrances does not wish to neglect its duty in the matter of sidewalk obstructions, but it is between two fires," said Superintendent William Henkel to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "We have our Inspectors out all the time, but we cannot correct half the abuses.

"We go in one district and chase out all the curbstone stands and then in a day or two they are all back again. If the police would help us much good might be done. They are on the ground all the time and could enforce the law.

"Then there is another thing we have to contend with. We go to a man and order him away. If he is within 250 feet of a market he straightway pulls from his pocket a permit issued by the Controller's office. What can I do then? Another citizen points me to the Consolidation act, which says no ordinance can delegate power to block sidewalks. And on the other hand I must fight the city authorities. The courts have never decided which is right, and I therefore am in a quandary.

"Just to give you an example of how we are harassed, take the case of Doyle, the Astor House trunk man. This department is compelled by mandamus to keep the sidewalk around the Astor House clear. I have gone to Doyle himself a number of times and asked him to refrain from blocking, but he defies me. He would fasten a chain to a pile of trunks and bags. These would be piled above the sidewalk on his basement steps of his Vesey Street store. The other end of the chain led down in the basement. Some one would be on the watch, and as soon as the department wagon or Inspectors would arrive on the scene the chain would be pulled and all the things would drop into the basement. The clerks would then jeer at the Inspectors.

"We finally succeeded in seizing a great number of his goods, and then he had the Inspectors arrested for assaulting a clerk who endeavored to prevent them doing their work.

Notices Sent to Offenders.

"We send notices to all persons complained of, and if that does not suffice, we visit then them personally. This is a copy of the notice:

"Department of Public Works, Bureau of Incumbrances, 150 Nassau Street,
New-York, ——189.—

"Corporation Notice.

"Complaint having been made at this office that the sidewalk and street in front of No. ——, occupied by ——, is obstructed and incumbered in violation of law and ordinance:

"Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, lessee or contractor of the goods or property, viz., ——, incumbering or obstructing the sidewalk or street as aforesaid, that unless the same be removed therefrom immediately after the service of this notice, the same will be taken to the Corporation Yard and disposed of as directed by the city ordinances. In case the sidewalk or street in front of said property is again obstructed, the goods, property, or obstruction (without further notice) will be removed to the Corporation Yard and disposed of as aforesaid. WILLIAM, HENKEL,
"Superintendent of Incumbrances."

The announcement made by Police Captain Cross of the Fifth Precinct that he will keep the sidewalks unobstructed or know the reason why, has been gratifying, not only to the pedestrian, whose life has been devoted to jumping skids and dodging boxes, but to many merchants in the district. The marvelous manner in which the sidewalk barricades melt away at the Captain's approach has proved that they are not necessary barriers. The publicity given to this evil has left no one in ignorance of the law.

The example of Capt. Cross has evidently not extended to the Second Precinct. Capt. Westervelt is in charge there. The precinct extends from the Battery to Chambers Street, on the west side. This is the territory for the most flagrant form of street obstructions, the sidewalk stands.

Capt. Westervelt, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, had very little to say about the matter.

"I have been in the precinct only two months," said he, "and I have not as yet had time to form any plans to remedy the evil. I have been thoroughly over the precinct, and know that many of the sidewalks are obstructed by stands, but what can I do?

Thinks Business Would Suffer.

"In the neighborhood of Washington Market are men doing business who have been there for thirty years. The people of the city look upon the streets there as market streets. They have been going there for years, and the moment I attempt to make the merchants take in their stands that moment the people will go to some other place to trade. The merchants will then be compelled to go out of business. I do not see what necessity there is for that.

"Of course, we get complaints occasionally. We submit these at once to the proper authorities. We can do no more."

While Capt. Westervelt was speaking two policemen in plain clothes brought in an Italian pushcart vendor who had remained over the time limit in one place. This man was charged with blocking the traffic more than ten minutes. He was not charged with running a sidewalk stand.

Park Place, Vesey, and Barclay Streets are three of the important ferry streets in the city. Thousands of men use these streets every day in going to and from business. As was said by a gentleman interested in the sidewalk obstruction yesterday, "These people have rights that the sidewalk squatters must respect."

As the pedestrian goes west on Park Place from Broadway, he may encounter a number of obstructions. Should he take the north side of the street he would strike the first barrier in front of the Poland Water Company. They have a number of boxes on the sidewalk through which one may twist a way. On the south side, in front of No. 12, another barricade would confront him.

As Seen in Park Place.

In the next block, from Church Street to West Broadway, "the plot thickens." On the north side of Park Place, William R. Noe, G. M. Thurnbauer, and J. M. Fisk, at Nos. 33, 35, and 39, have left a choice assortment of boxes, bales, bronze figures, and barrels to make the way devious. On the south side of the same block is found the Rochester Lamp Company, at 42; the Mercantile Supply Company at 46, 50, and 52, and at 54 George Bassett, importer of pottery, and James Wygand at Nos. 56 and 58. In front of each of these numbers were various kinds of boxes and barrels. Some of these did not take over one-quarter of the sidewalk, while others allowed the pedestrian but a quarter. The majority of these obstructions were not in course of removal. No porters were to be seen near many of them.

From West Broadway to Greenwich Street is a pleasant break in the territory of squatters, but at the corner of Greenwich squatting takes on a virulent form.

From Greenwich Street, on Park Place, to Washington Street is part of the fruit district. Here are a number of commission houses and much of their stock is kept on the sidewalk.

On the southwest corner of Greenwich Street and Park Place is a saloon. Boxes of oranges or lemons or barrels of potatoes do not generally form part of the stock in trade of these places, but this one appears an exception. Adjoining this, at 82 Park Place, are Biggio & Cavagnaro and Dominick Rocca & Co. In front of their places hung bunches of bananas in all stages of ripeness. They sway to and fro at every whim of the wind, and if the pedestrian is not very watchful he is made conscious of their presence by a collision with them. But he dare not keep his eyes above the ground long, because of the choice collection of barrels and boxes on the sidewalk.

From this point to West Street there is almost one continuous tangle of fruit barrels and boxes on the sidewalk. R. E. Cochran & Co., Starin & Co., S. H. & E. H. Frost, who have a place across the street; John B. Page's Son, J. Brautigan, and A. F. Edwards & Co. have combined to make a puzzle on the south side of the street.

The north side of the street is not exempt. From Washington Street, where the tenant has followed the example of his neighbor at the corner of Greenwich Street, and gone apparently into the commission business, to 105, where John Pirung has constructed the last blockade, there is a succession of obstructions.

Barclay Street is an example of the possibilities in this district. To a remarkable degree throughout its whole length the merchants have recognized the rights of the pedestrian. Travel is not only convenient there, but easy.

Blockades in Vesey Street.

Vesey Street might well put up a sign on its sidewalks: "Street closed." Unless one goes dressed for roughing it, he must certainly take the centre of the street. From West Street, going toward Broadway, the pedestrian is first confronted with a jungle of obstructions. On the south side are the contributions to the sidewalk by Washington Market. On the north side is an annexed market. Here every available inch of space with the exception of a few feet is taken up by fish, game, and vegetable stands.

M. H. Moses & Co., at 77-81 Vesey Street, have hit on an original scheme in sidewalk obstruction. They are in the tea, coffee, and spice business. Their sidewalk display does not take up the entire length of their building. They have rented their unoccupied space theretofore for small stands. A man who sells combs and brushes said he rented the stand from the firm, and kept his stock at night in the store.

On Vesey Street is the Manhattan Hardware Company, at the corner of West Broadway. It has the sidewalk half taken up with stands. Three men in uniform preside over these stands, and business there is conducted as briskly as in the building.

But the Manhattan Company is not satisfied with the stands there, so it has secured a vacant spot further down, and has here erected another stand. Two men preside over this stand and conduct the business. There is no store room apparently directly connected with this stand. It is simply a sidewalk establishment.

Some of the other blockaders on Vesey Street are Duryee, tinware; Los Angeles Wine Company, in front of which is a stand of hardware; Bennett Combination Tea and Coffee House, 63-67; the Great American Tea Company, and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, at 33 and 35.

Would Aid in the Work.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Please add my name and services to such forces as are gathering to rid us of the street-obstruction nuisance. For years I have labored alone, and gathering of forces is most fortunate. C. F. CUTTER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1896.

GOLD STILL COMING HERE.

Up to Date More than $56,000,000 Have Been Received.

Gold to the amount of $2,221,520 came on the Etruria, which arrived here on Sunday. It was consigned to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $747,075; Lazard Frères, $603,400; Bank of British North America, $373,545; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $250,000, and Canadian Bank of Commerce, $257,500. This makes the return importations to date more than $56,000,000.

Of the future of gold importations, Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay said yesterday:

"I do not look for many engagements of gold abroad between now and election day. If McKinley is elected, we should expect from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 more gold up to the end of the year. There is a demand for gold from all over the country. To-day our firm filled orders for $500,000 of it. The orders ranged from $5,000 to $50,000. Nearly of them came from banks."

There was no evidence at the Sub-Treasury yesterday of a steady withdrawal of gold to suggest that the timorous who have savings-bank deposits still listen to alarmists and hoard sound money. As an official put it—unofficially—"the time for a hoarding craze is over."

Silberman & Joseph withdrew $75,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury in exchange for greenbacks. At the Sub-Treasury $1,200,000 in gold was deposited for examination. Six hundred thousand dollars in gold was received at the Assay Office.

The only news of a gold engagement abroad was of the sale of $220,000 in American eagles by the Bank of England.

From Cuba came $50,000 in gold to Muller, Schall & Co.

POTENT PLEA OF A CHILD.

Little Girl Went to Court Alone and Secured Her Mother's Freedom.

"Judge, please let my poor mother go home," pleaded a childish voice in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Crane beheld a little ten-year-old girl with tears streaming down her cheeks.

In reply to the Magistrate's questioning the girl explained that her father, a peddler, was sick, and her mother had gone out Sunday to try to sell something, and had been arrested. Orders were issued to the police Sunday to enforce among the east-side Hebrew peddlers and storekeepers the city ordinances against Sunday selling. A large number of persons were arrested, among them Mrs. Eva Coppersmith of 77 Eldridge Street. She was caught selling a piece of muslin, and when arraigned pleaded guilty, and was fined $3 and was locked up. Her little daughter carried food to her early yesterday morning, and the matron advised the child to see the Judge. The Magistrate sent for Mrs. Coppersmith and promptly released her.

To some persons there appeared a peculiar significance in these arrests and in the early appearance at the Essex Market Court of a number of politicians, among them two candidates for office, who promptly gave bail for nearly all the prisoners.

Sues for Separation.

The trial of a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Grace Mead against her husband, Willis T. Mead, a Harlem undertaker, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Andrews.

The couple were married in 1887, and have one child, a boy. The wife alleges abandonment and cruelty. Mr. Mead accuses his wife of extravagance and of undue familiarity in certain correspondence with one Otis Talmadge. Mrs. Mead says her husband has an income of $7,000, but this he denies. Mrs. Mead was called to the stand early in the proceedings, but before she gave any testimony was seized with hysteria and fainted. She recovered in the Judge's private room, and later in the day was again placed on the stand. She said she had been engaged to Otis Talmadge fifteen years before she married Mead, and since then had seen him but three times.

The letters which were supposed to have passed between Mrs. Mead and Talmadge were not introduced. The case will be continued to-day.

Small Boiler Explodes.

A portable boiler exploded on the Hackensack meadows near Jersey City yesterday and slightly injured three men. One of them was Samuel Carter, who was in charge of the engine. His home is at 1 State Street, Jersey City. He was scalded about the arms and body. He was taken to the City Hospital. The others were sent to their homes in Newark. The engine was of ten horse power. It was owned by the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company, and was used to lift the steel water pipes the company is laying from Belleville.

MORE IDEAS FOR MOTTOES

MANY SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES PRIZE.

Readers in All Parts of the Country Submit Sentences in the Competition—Some of Those That Aim to Express the Characteristics of the Newspaper and the Sentiment Embodied in "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The works of poets and philosophers, writings of novelists, and various other sources of information are being searched and studied by the subscribers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for some motto that describes the characteristics of THE TIMES better than "All the News That's Fit to Print," which the management has been displaying in big electric light letters in Madison Square.

Enough suggestions on postal cards have been received by the editor from all parts of the country to display a new epigram every night for a long time to come. Each mail brings in a new lot of ideas, and the contest is still open.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES offers a prize of $100 for an apt motto to take the place of the one now in use. Many of those who send communications do not confine themselves strictly to the requirements of the contest, but take occasion to say something complimentary of the newspaper, as in the following:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes all the proper news of a truthful nature.

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES publishes all the news devoid of falsehood and which is pure in character.

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES prints news of a correct and cleanly character.

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES prints pure and correct news only."

A Long Island reader suggests:

From a City Subscriber.

"Our God, Country, and Homes."

This is from a New-York City subscriber:

"Cleanliness is honesty! Give me a bath-tub and THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

A writer thinks the following "would strike the popular fancy":

"News, none to lose;
"News, none too loose."

"THE TIMES; always timely," is an expression that comes from Altoona, Penn.

A reader sends this suggestion:

"Capital to Labor;
"Brother to Workmen;
"Slayer to Sectionalism."

Still another suggests:

"Inaccessible to Corruption!
"Promotes Righteous Government!
"The Servant of Truth!"

Some other mottoes sent in, each by a different person, read:

"Money and brains work together in THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES stands for justice, liberty, and sense."

"Free and Fearless
"THE NEW-YORK TIMES
"For all decent people."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—an Education in Itself."

"All the News That Decent People Want."

"High-toned, Enterprising, and Fearless."

"Healthful news; brainy articles."

"The People's Paper.

"Prints All the News.

"Clean—Courageous—Correct."

"Newsy, truthful, instructive, clean, and up-to-date."

"Read THE NEW-YORK TIMES and have money to spend."

Submitted by Various Readers.

Among other ideas submitted by various readers are these:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a pillar of strength, truth, and wisdom!"

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is truth and purity! The soul of the universe."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES will honor your faith. It is strength, truth, and power."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pure honesty! With this your foes overcome the world!"

"The Strength of
THE
NEW-YORK TIMES
Is made Perfect
By Truth and
Purity."

[Or by Truth and Wisdom.]

"Each individual soul can work out its own salvation through THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

"THE TIMES for breakfast:
"TIMES Menu.
"The world's news served with decency, accuracy, and dispatch."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES is self-centred and self-poised! Seek here for light!"

"NEW-YORK TIMES: Clean journalism is sweetly uttered knowledge."

"Prints all the decent news of the day promptly. (If too long, omit promptly.)"

A few of the striking epigrams are:

"THE TIMES is ahead of the times; it shuns sensationalism."

"All the news and views worth reading."

"What's told in THE TIMES is true and worth telling."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES: Read and lose neither self-respect nor news."

"NEW-YORK TIMES news is brainy, not hair-brained."

Poster Designs Suggested.

"Everything that interests, nothing that disgusts."

"All the decent truth of human interest printed—nothing else."

"All the news, full of interest, true and undefiled."

"NEW-YORK TIMES—synonym for purity, brilliancy, and enterprise."

One of the cards bore a poster design in printed letters of various sizes. It read:

NEW-YORK TIMES.
Our news is news
as is news.
Patriotism. Morality.
SUNDAY
MAGAZINE
SUPPLEMENT.
Have You Seen It?

Many of the suggestions are alliterative. Among them are:

"Acid to Anarchy,
"Aid to Order,
"Foe to Fraud."

"All home and foreign news sifted, pruned, and properly presented."

"For truth without tedium, fact without fancy, read THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

A Wall Street broker sends the following:

"Representative of Perfect Journalism.
"Terse,
"Interesting,
"Moral,
"Entertaining,
"Sure."

Possibly a banker thought out the following:

"NEW-YORK TIMES facts are certified news checks."

A Stickler for Grammar.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have been very much interested in the contest, now going on in your columns, as to a fitting motto for the newspaper. Permit me to suggest that the present excellent motto, "All the news that's fit to print" is not grammatically correct. Should it not read: "All the news that it is fit to print"?

GRAMMARIAN.

Anchorage Buoy Changed.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District has notified mariners that on Oct. 25 the position of the anchorage buoy off the northerly entrance to Erie Basin, New-York upper bay, was changed to a point about 300 feet south-southwest from its former position, and is now moored in about 18 feet mean low water and about 900 feet west-northwest, one-quarter west, from the entrance to Erie Basin. Bearings: Governors Island Post Lights, N. by E. Liberty Statue, N. W. ¾ N. Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, W. S. W., ¾ W.

TO IMPROVE STREET LINES.

New Railway for Birmingham, England—A London Tunnel Plan.

The effect of American enterprise and improved methods in the management of street railroads will soon be seen in Birmingham, England. Two Canadian street railway men, Sir William Mackenzie, President of the Toronto Railway Company, and James Ross, managing Director of the Montreal Street Railway Company, have recently acquired the City of Birmingham Tramways Company for £485,000.

They are now forming a new company, with a capital stock of £1,000,000, and are offering the shares and bonds for subscription in London. They propose to discard the ancient slow and expensive horse power and introduce the cable or trolley system, and at the same time greatly increase the mileage of the roads. The step is unusual, because the scheme originates and the first capital comes from this side.

There has been a great deal of vague talk recently in London about an American syndicate which proposed to buy up the underground railway plant in London. An English gentleman and member of a prominent London bond and stock house, who arrived in this country Sunday by the Etruria, says these rumors have been afloat for some time, but no one seems to know whence they originate or who the American parties are. It is generally regarded as not well founded, because the underground company is paying only 1½ per cent. on its stock now, "but," he added, "who can tell what an American will do?"

He further says, in substance, that a certain number of wealthy Londoners who live at South Kensington and Earl's Court have become dissatisfied with the slow transit from their homes to Charing Cross via the underground road, and now propose to construct a sub-underground road—i. e., a tunnel beneath the present underground road, in which only express trains will be run. At present every train stops at every station, and there is no opportunity to run expresses, as we do on our elevated road. It is believed, he says, that William W. Astor is interested in the scheme, but so far as he knows he is the only American named in connection with it.

J. Pierpont Morgan, when seen in relation to the story yesterday, said that he knew nothing about the matter. At the office of J. & W. Seligman a member of the firm said he had never heard of the matter, and the same general responses were made by H. B. Hollins & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., S. Von Hoffman, and Speyer & Co.

WHAT "COLLISION" MEANS.

Definition of the Word Settled in an Insurance Suit.

It has taken twelve years to find out what the word collision means when it appears in a marine insurance policy. By a decision made by Judge Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, it has been settled that it applies to a collision with a vessel and not a collision with any other object that may be floating in the water.

The case in which this decision was made has been hanging fire a long time, and lawyers say that it is without precedent in the history of legal practice in this country.

In the Winter of 1884 a tug belonging to the Newtown Creek Towing Company was taking a tow up Newtown Creek. In some manner the tow was struck by a large cake of ice and was badly damaged. The owners of the tow sued the Newtown Creek Towing Company and received a verdict in their favor.

The sum sued for was settled, and then the towing company demanded of the Aetna Insurance Company that it make good the amount of these damages. The marine policy held by the towing company insured against loss or damage by "stranding or collision." They refused to settle.

The case came up before Judge Gaynor last week. Alexander Nash, attorney for the towing company, maintained that the word collision applied to a collision of any sort. Carpenter & Parks, who represented the insurance company, claimed that from the very nature of the policy, the word collision would apply to a collision with another vessel, and not to a collision with a cake of ice or other floating object. The only decision that could be found for citation was one rendered by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England about twenty years ago. Judge Gaynor ordered a verdict for the defendants.

ROOSEVELT MAKES DENIAL.

Election Inspectors Were Selected on Their Merits, He Says.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board denied yesterday the statement attributed to John C. Sheehan that the Police Board had not acted fairly in appointing Democratic Election Inspectors. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"There is not a word of truth in what Sheehan says. The election officers were appointed from lists furnished by the Democratic and Republican Parties, and only such men were rejected as were morally and mentally unfit to do the duties required of them. Even in the selection of polling places, the Chief of the Election Bureau was cautioned that no political influence should have anything to do with their designation. Ex-Commissioner Sheehan makes the mistake of assuming that his successors in office are capable of doing what he did."

Chief Rodenbough of the Election Bureau says that the Election Inspectors were placed in the districts to which they were detailed by their respective parties except in instances where the Election Bureau had to fill existing vacancies.

The Cuban Red Cross Society.

A special commission of three members of La Cruz Roja, a branch of the International Red Cross Society, has come to New-York for the purpose of raising funds with which to carry on the charitable and humane work of the society in Cuba. The members are P. Lujan, President; G. Lopez, Secretary, and A. Ferrer, Treasurer. Their present address is 53 Seventh Avenue. In an appeal issued to clergymen and religious congregations the Commissioners state that all funds are to be used in the interest of the sick and wounded in the field, on whichever side they may be found. Archbishop Corrigan in a letter to the commission acknowledges a recommendation of its members from the Right Rev. Dr. Emanuel S. Frutos, Bishop of Havana, and in turn recommends them to the charity of this diocese.

Died in the Park Bank Vaults.

Harry Stone, a clerk in the National Park Bank, died suddenly yesterday morning in the vaults of that institution. Mr. Stone lived on Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and when he reached the bank yesterday morning he said he had felt ill coming across the bridge. He was plainly incapacitated for work and his superiors insisted that he take a rest. He was made comfortable on a lounge in the vaults, and in addition to a physician, several of the employes of the bank attended him. About 10:45 o'clock, when he seemed to be greatly improved, he suddenly died.

Mr. Stone was twenty-four years old, and was unmarried. He had been employed in the bank about ten years.

Did Not Kill Her Baby.

Mrs. Elizabeth Condon of 417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, who was accused of killing her five-months-old baby by administering an overdose of soothing syrup while she was under the influence of liquor, was exonerated yesterday by the autopsy, which showed that the child died from natural causes.

ELEVATED WILL TRY AIR

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR THE EXPERIMENT.

The Promoters Aver that the Compressed Air Locomotive Is Smooth, Swift, Economical, Noiseless, and Safe—It Is a Tube on Wheels Loaded with Air That Presses 2,000 Pounds to the Square Inch in Seeking Liberty.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad will make another effort between now and Jan. 1 to find another and an improved motive power for the movement of its trains.

The company has authorized the American Air Power Company to place one of its motors on the Sixth Avenue line, to run on schedule time between Rector and Fifty-eighth Streets, and to draw a train of five cars. The railroad company has made no contract with the Air Power Company, and does not obligate itself to adopt the new motor. If it should be a success in this trial the Manhattan Company will consider the use of air motors on the entire system.

The compressed air locomotive or motor will strike the average citizen oddly at first. It is little more than a long black cylinder, similar to the boiler of the present locomotive, with the cab at one end. There will be no smokestack, no tender, and no dome. The only protuberances on the cylinder besides the cab will be the whistle and the sandbox.

The American Air Power Company will begin the new experiment with every confidence that it can draw loaded trains more rapidly, smoothly, and safely than is done by the steam locomotive, and at a decrease in operating expense. The company points to its cars now running on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street branch of the Third Avenue cable line as an example of what they can do.

Used Now in Harlem.

The company avers that the public and the railway officials are more than satisfied with the cars, and that it is only a question of time when compressed air will supersede steam, cable, electric, and horse power on city street railways. The company is confident that it will soon be called upon to equip the Boulevard and Forty-second Street Railway with motors.

Mr. Henry D. Cook, General Manager of the American Air Power Company, said:

"For the purposes of the experimental trial on the elevated road our company is now building a power plant at 100 Greenwich Street, where the motor will be charged with compressed air for its operation. The expenses of this new power house, the cost of machinery and of the motor will be borne entirely by the company, with no hope of a return unless our trial on the road proves a success, but we show our faith in the system.

"The power house will be equipped with a Corliss compound steam engine with a four-stage air compressor. The new motor is now ready to be placed on the rails, and could run to-day if the power house were completed.

Can Use a Few at a Time.

One of the advantages claimed for the air motor, Mr. Cook further said, is that it can be introduced gradually into the system, and can be run alternately on schedule time with the present engines. In case of the use of electric motors, it would be necessary to equip a long section of the road with wire and other fixtures even to operate a single motor, but in the case of the air motors, each motor acts independently, and can be put on or off at will, without interfering with any other.

The new motors will be noiseless, so far as the escape of air is concerned. The great objection so far raised to these motors seems to be the fear that a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, which will be the initial pressure on the air tubes, may be dangerous, by reason of possible explosions. The officials of the air-power company, however, say that no danger whatever exists from this cause, as the tubes are tested to bear more than 4,000 pounds to the square inch, and it would take a much greater pressure than that to cause the tubes to burst, and even in case of a possible burst, it would only cause the tube to split, but not to fly into fragments.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION TESTS.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Crimmins Have Made Another Trial of the Motor.

William C. Whitney and John D. Crimmins of the Metropolitan Traction Company yesterday made another trial of the compressed air motor that may possibly be used on the traction company's lines. Their attention was called to the statement made last week that they were not in harmony about the power to be used on the road in the future. The statement, they said, was ridiculous.

They are in entire accord, their one object being to get the best and most economical power that will give the greatest satisfaction to the public. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Crimmins both said that individual interests, even if they had any, would not be used in the interest of any power. Both have always voted in the board meetings together, and expect to do so in relation to the new power when a change is to be made.

The engineer of the road will be relied upon to select a power, and if he can make it patent to them that his selection is for the best interest of the company, they will support him.

GAVE FATHER KEARNEY $1,500.

Parishioners Show Their Regard for Him in That Form.

A purse of $1,500 was last night presented to Father John F. Kearney, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Mott Street, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he is held by his parishioners. Father Kearney on Sunday last celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his rectorship.

The presentation took place in the schoolroom belonging to the church, and was a complete surprise to the recipient. Ex-Alderman P. J. O'Beirne made the presentation speech.

Father Kearney, who was visibly affected, briefly responded and thanked his parishioners for the great kindness they had shown him. A musical programme by the church and school choirs followed.

He Walked to the Hospital.

Joseph Maguire of 333 East Thirty-fifth Street walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a fractured skull. He was accompanied by his sister, Carry Maguire, who said she believed her brother had received a blow on the head during a row in a saloon. The injured man was too dazed to talk, and the doctors were surprised that he had been able to keep his feet during his trip to the hospital.

Badges for the Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held to-day, a resolution will be introduced asking that the city supply each member of the board with an official badge. The form of the badge has not yet been determined on, outside of a general idea that it shall be of gold, bear the municipal coat of arms surrounded by thirteen stars, and bear the name of an Alderman.

COTTON CARGO ON FIRE.

Long Fight for Life of the Crew of the Worsley Hall.

The British steamship Worsley Hall of the Hall Line, which operates between New-Orleans and Havre, made this port yesterday with her cargo of cotton on fire. For three days her crew of fifty-five men, forty-one of whom were Lascars, had been fighting for their lives—some of them trying to drown the fire in the forward hold of the vessel, the others heaping coal on the furnace fires to speed the steamship over the 550 miles which, when the fire was discovered, lay between them and New-York, the nearest port.

The Worsley Hall sailed from New-Orleans Oct. 16 with 7,797 bales of cotton and 300 tons of grain. Mate Lewthwaite was on deck, when at 5 o'clock Friday morning last, during a heavy southerly gale, he noticed smoke issuing from the ventilators just forward of the bridge. He at once notified Capt. Cameron. The steamship was first put before the wind to lessen the draught as much as possible. Then the hatch was removed and a volume of smoke poured out. As soon as it cleared sufficiently, men were sent into the hold, and twenty bales of cotton were hoisted on deck.

The steamship was rolling terrifically, however, and a huge wave that rolled over her carried the bales overboard. The work of breaking out the cargo proved too hazardous, and it was decided to flood the hold. The hatches were accordingly battened down and two lines of hose and three jets of steam were turned into it. The steamship then lay hove to for fifteen hours, until the gale blew itself out. Then the vessel was headed for New-York. The water gave her a list to starboard and weighted her down by the head, impeding progress. The fire was got fairly under control by Saturday night, but no one slept, and all hands were worn out when they reached port yesterday.

The vessel anchored off Clifton, S. I., and the wrecking boat William E. Chapman and the tug W. J. McCaldin got additional hose into her hold, and a quantity of the cargo was also got out. Late yesterday afternoon she was beached on Yellow Hook Flats, between Gowanus and Bay Ridge, as it was found necessary to fill her hold with water. Her iron decks are warped from the heat, but her sides have suffered no damage beyond the blistering of paint.

Capt. Cameron said that the fire was from spontaneous combustion, the dreaded danger of cotton carrying, and he estimated that half of the cotton and all of the grain was damaged. When the fire has been extinguished and the hold pumped out, the Worsley Hall will dock at Pier 59 North River and have her injured cargo removed.

WARING'S MEN ALL AT WORK.

He Gets a Denial of a Story from Mayor Strong.

There was a further truce yesterday in the war between Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring and Controller Fitch.

Col. Waring visited the Mayor's office in the morning and submitted a typewritten statement to Col. Strong, who looked it over closely and then signed it.

The Mayor said afterward: "I have had no communication with Col. Waring since last Friday until this morning. That is all I care to say about Waring and Fitch's difficulty."

Col. Waring, on reaching his office, showed the reporters copies of the document he obtained from Mayor Strong. It was a denial of a story printed in a morning newspaper to the effect that Col. Waring had set his men to work as the result of a sharp talk the Mayor had with him.

"My men are all at work," said Col. Waring, "but Tate's are not, nor will they be until he has been paid. No other arrangements have been made, and his work will go undone until this matter has been settled one way or another.

"I do not know whether Controller Fitch has asked the Corporation Counsel for any opinion in the matter, and I don't care. It is none of my business. I understand the Corporation Counsel is out of town. It is quite usual for him to be out of town when anything as important as this comes up."

Controller Fitch said that on the Corporation Counsel's return he should get an opinion as to the legality of Contractor Tate's claims, and that if it was favorable his bills would be paid.

SAYS SHE IS MARRIED.

Miss Siebel Brings an Alleged Secret Ceremony Into Court.

The hearing of the suit brought by Helena A. Siebel of Guttenberg to establish her marriage with Charles A. Ruh of Union Hill was begun before Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday.

In the bill filed Miss Siebel alleges that she was secretly married to Mr. Ruh in Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1888. The name of the minister who officiated is not given. She says they returned to their respective homes the day following, and she had met him frequently since then, but he always asked her to keep the marriage secret. She claims that after the first Mrs. Ruh died her relations with Mr. Ruh were more open, and he frequently introduced her as his wife. In the Summer of 1891, and again in 1894, she alleges, Mr. Ruh sent his daughters to the country and installed her in his home at Union Hill. She claims she asked him on rare occasions to acknowledge her as his wife, and he said he would do so as soon as he could prepare a separate and suitable home for her. In September, 1895, he evinced a desire to get rid of her, she says, and since then he has contributed nothing to her support.

The case went over until to-day, when Mr. Ruh will set up a general denial. He is a wealthy politician and real estate dealer. He has been a member of Assembly and Mayor of Union Hill. He is sixty years old, and Miss Siebel is thirty-five. The first Mrs. Ruh died more than six months after the date given by Miss Siebel as the date of her marriage.

PHRENOLOGISTS CELEBRATE.

Centenary of Dr. Francis Gall's First Lecture on Phrenology.

The one hundredth anniversary of the day when Dr. Francis J. Gall gave his first lecture on phrenology, in Vienna, was celebrated yesterday at the American Institute of Phrenology, 27 East Twenty-first Street. This is commencement week for the class of '96 at the institute, and the two celebrations were combined.

During the morning session, at which Prof. Nelson Sizer presided, papers were read on phrenology, craniology, anthropology, and temperaments by Miss Jessie A. Fowler of London and others. The afternoon session was devoted to the commencement exercises of the class. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Stella V. Conyne, and the valedictory by N. Y. Schofield.

The session in the evening, in addition to its social side, embraced practical exhibitions of phrenological examinations, the display of phrenological lantern views, and tableaus.

This morning the graduating class, the alumni, and guests will visit the Museum of Natural History. In the afternoon they will be entertained by Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells at West Orange.

Rich Man Killed While Hunting.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 26.—H. B. Porter, a capitalist of Titusville, Penn., was instantly killed while hunting near Alvord, Iowa, yesterday. Further particulars are not obtainable.

LEFT SEVERAL WIDOWS

LAWYER WHITELEGGE WAS A MUCH-MARRIED MAN.

He Also Left an Estate and an Interesting Contest over It Is Expected—One of His Widows Has Married Again and Doesn't Want the Property, but Two Other Widows Will Fight for It—So Will the Children of His First Wife.

The first step in the effort to untangle the domestic complications which survive the late Joseph H. Whitelegge was taken in the Surrogate's office yesterday when Evarts, Choate & Beaman filed a petition on behalf of their client, Mrs. Margaretta E. E. Shumway. Mrs. Shumway is the daughter of the English Mrs. Whitelegge, who came to America with her father in 1859, and subsequently married and settled in Jersey City. She represents in her petition that her mother is still living in England, and that Mrs. Shumway, the petition, and Thomas Shumway, her brother, are next of kin, and as such are entitled to have the estate, which is valued at $100,000, administered in their behalf.

The purpose of the petition is to forestall the appointment of an administrator, who might otherwise be appointed in behalf of one or the other of the three American widows left by the much-married lawyer. Evarts, Choate & Beaman say that an understanding has existed that no application for letters of administration should be filed by any of the parties concerned in the division of the estate until an investigation of their respective claims could be made and due notice given. The petition filed yesterday, which is signed by Mrs. Shumway, attacks the claims of the second Mrs. Whitelegge in the following language:

"Your petitioner has seen the statement in the public press that Marietta Whitelegge (so-called) would institute proceedings through other counsel than those heretofore acting for her, with whom the arrangements were made by your petitioner's counsel as aforesaid on the 26th inst., in the Supreme Court, for her dower rights, and by her son, who will ask for letters of administration; and your petitioner fears that such an application may be made and letters granted to some one not entitled thereto, and in the interests of the said Marietta Whitelegge, (so-called,) unless notice of such an application shall be given to your petitioner and an opportunity afforded her to appear and oppose the same."

Greenthal & Greenthal of 52 Chambers Street said yesterday that an application for letters of administration in the interests of their client, Mrs. Marietta Lozier Whitelegge, who now lives at Paterson, N. J., would be filed with the Surrogate this morning. They assert that their client lived with the late Mr. Whitelegge more than twenty years as his wife at Bronx Park, having three children born to her during that time. James, the son, is now a clerk in Jersey City, and the two daughters, one of whom is an actress, live in Hoboken. The second wife, who came from England with Whitelegge in 1859, separated from him a few years later. She has married again, and will make no claim to his estate. Mrs. Lulu Curry Whitelegge, his last wife, was formerly his stenographer. Her interests are also represented by Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

Mr. Evarts said yesterday that the English Mrs. Whitelegge is now on her way to New-York with her son, Thomas. As soon as she arrives steps will be taken to prove the rights of Mrs. Shumway and Thomas Whitelegge to the estate, as being next of kin to the deceased lawyer. He said that if any contest was made it would probably be by Mrs. Lozier Whitelegge, as the second widow and Mrs. Curry Whitelegge were not disposed to make any claims in the courts.

Mr. Greenthal said yesterday that his firm had retained Boorman, Beckett, Hamilton & Ransom of 100 Broadway as counsel on behalf of Mrs. Lozier Whitelegge.

AMERICANS STILL AHEAD.

This Country Leads France in Minting Machinery.

Andrew Mason, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office on Broad Street, has just returned from a two months' trip to England and France, where he had been as the representative of the United States Mint to study the systems employed by the mints in those countries in the coinage of gold and silver. But Mr. Mason found that the foreigners possessed nothing of any importance that we do not already have, and that we have more than kept progress with them.

The Director of the French Mint at Pa

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 33 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 and 29 Pine St., New-York
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE, FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie.
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 10th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, } Counsel.
HERBERT B. TURNER, }
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.

Central Trust Company of New-York.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.
E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds

Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

The undersigned Committee now represent more than a majority of bonds, deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with the Central Trust Company of New-York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

Additional deposits will be received during the period named in the agreement.

Charles Parsons, 15 Broad St., New-York.
William Lummis, 40 Wall St., New-York.
Thomas Denny, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
Charles R. Batt, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
Philip V. R. Ely, 28 State St., Boston.
Swayne & Swayne, Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, of the Roanoke Machine Works, dated Feb. 1, 1893, due Feb. 1, 1933. Coupons due Aug. 1, 1893, and subsequent thereto attached. (Hypothecated.)
9 Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, of the Roanoke Machine Works, dated Feb. 1, 1893, due Feb. 1, 1933. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, and subsequent thereto attached. (Hypothecated.)
280 Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, of the Roanoke Machine Works, dated Feb. 1, 1893, due Feb. 1, 1933. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, and subsequent thereto attached. (Hypothecated.)
1,532 shares Old Dominion Steamship Co., $100 each. (Hypothecated.)
3 Bonds of the International Okonite Co., Limited, £100 each, due 1910. Six per cent. interest.
107 ordinary shares The International Okonite Co., Limited, £10 each.
226 preference shares The International Okonite Co., Limited, £10 each.
$20,000 St. Louis, Avoyelles and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1925, with coupons due April 1, 1896.
$20,000 McGregor Empire Compress Company, 6 per cent. coupon Bonds, July 1896, coupons attached.
Lists at auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EDWARD SIMMONS, Esq., RECEIVER OF THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
$360,000 The Middle Tennessee & Alabama R'way Co., 2d Mtge. Bonds.
$650 The Middle Tennessee & Alabama R'way Co., 2d Mtge. Bond scrip.
1,803.25 shs. The Middle Tennessee & Alabama Ry. Co.
By order of Trustees.
96 shs. United States Trust Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$5,500 Bodine Glass Manufacturing Co., 1st mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds.
200 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Diamond Match Co., (Hypothecated.)
527 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944, (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Joseph Schmeible Co., Elizabeth, N. J., (Hypd.)
$500 Note Edward A. Greeley, dated August 13, 1895, payable 3 mo. after date, (Hypd.)
330 shs. Diamond Match Co.
50 shs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
$1,000 Southern Railway Co., 1st Mtge., 5 p. c. Gold Bd.
21 shs. N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co.
$3,000 Atlantic Av. R. R. Co., Cons'l'd. Mtge., 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, October 27, 1896.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after November 16th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1896.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1896.
87TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per centum, free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 2.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 4.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Cleveland, Oct. 10, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery.
New-York, October 23d, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after November 2d next.
The transfer books will remain closed to November 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid at this office, Nov. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books Oct. 26, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 26, and reopened at 10 o'clock Nov. 4, 1896.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MFG. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
No. 1 Broadway, New-York.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1896, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Monday, Nov. 1896, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.
New-York, October 23, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on or after November 2 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
49 Broadway, New-York, October 24, 1896.
126TH DIVIDEND.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Oct. 31st at 12 o'clock, and reopened Nov. 17.
THEODORE F. WOOD, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 28, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, two buildings on the northeasterly corner of West 11th Street and 13th Avenue. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West 12th Street, North River, under Contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon October 30, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under Contract No. 551, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 2d, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

MONDAY—P. M.

Stocks active and strong. Best day's business for a long time. Outsiders buying. Short interest not much diminished. Money market manipulated up to 10 per cent., but free offerings put it down quickly to 6, where it closed.

The public, buying securities, gives the stock market new activity. Advances were scored to-day for nearly every conspicuous share. What had the appearance of old-time enthusiasm was displayed in many quarters.

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At one time there seemed to be indications that an important short interest had become nervous enough to begin to cover. But no substantial sequel came. Before any short covering of consequence took place there was what seemed at first to offer encouragement to the bears—sales on a liberal scale by a prominent international banking house. This was construed as signifying distrust abroad of our political and financial situation, and the bear contingent at once plucked up courage anew.

***

As a matter of fact, this "foreign" selling had none of the bear factors in it that were proclaimed. European financiers who were courageous enough a month or so ago to buy American stocks (when conservative authorities were advising sales) have now merely realized on some of the bargains they picked up then. There is not a single depressing thing in what they have done—acting only on the Wall Street maxim that taking a profit never hurts the taker.

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One encouraging fact that the sales by the foreign bankers especially disclosed was that buyers were found ready to take all offerings, and at advancing figures, too. The genuineness of a market requires no better test.

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Money market manipulation was attempted by bear spectators, but the effort came to grief, thanks to prompt and effective offerings of call funds on a large scale by bankers who are above cheap and mean business notions.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Traction	1¼
Am. Sug. Ref	2⅜	Minn. & St. L	½
Am. Sug. Ref pf	1½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	5
Am. Tobacco	1½	Minn. Iron	1
Bay State Gas	1½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy	1¾	Nat. Lead	1⅞
Chicago Gas	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf	1¾
Chi. Great Western	2⅜	N. J. Central	1
Chi. Northwest	⅜	N. Y. Central	½
C., C., C. & St. L	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	1½
Con Gas	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	1¾	P. & Read. all in. pd.	¾
Del., Lack. & West	⅜	Pullman Car	3
Den. & Rio G. pf	½	St. P., M. & M.	¾
Erie 2d pf	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Gen Electric	⅞	U. P., Den. & G	½
Ill. Central	1	U. S. Cordage gtd	½
Ill. Steel Co	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
L. E. & West	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Louis. & Nash	⅝	Wabash pf	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	⅝	Lake Shore	1
La Clede Gas pf	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	M. & O. new 6s	1¾
C. G. L. & C. 1st	1	M. & O. gen	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	2	N. Y. S. & W. deb. 4s	2
Erie prior lien	1½	N. P. & M. 1st t. r.	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	2	O., S. L. & U. N. con.	1½
M. Pac. 1st con	3	S. A. & A. P. 4s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

A., C. & P. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1
Or. Imp. con	1½		

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD.

President R. L. Edwards of the Bank of the State of New-York said yesterday concerning the outlook for the money market:

"I do not think you will see any such stringency in money as is feared in Wall Street. From now until the election—not a very long time, to be sure—money, of course, will be in active demand, but I do not believe there will be any great tightness or any great advance in rates.

"The people who intend hoarding gold or who intend drawing their deposits down have all been provided for by this time. That is one bad element well diminished. Besides this, there is no disposition on the part of Stock Exchange houses to load up heavily before the election, and while there will be sufficient demand to keep what money there is in the market active, yet I do not think there will be enough to cause any discouraging stringency.

"Nor are the banks losing as much money to the West as they were some little time ago. That allows them to give more accommodation than hitherto. There is naturally a disposition on the part of the banks to keep themselves in strong position, but I think last Saturday's bank statement shows plainly that they are already well strengthened. I cannot see any reason to anticipate very tight money.

"We have only a few more days for anything of the kind to happen, even if there should be a stringency, for after the election I think money will be much easier and lower. Any quantity of money will then make its reappearance. Millions of idle capital will immediately seek investment. Millions of hoarded gold will be immediately released. All the money that timid and conservative people have been holding back will come out again to flow in regular channels.

"I realize that there will be an immense demand for money after the election. There will be plenty of places for money to go. All kinds of enterprises in all sections of the country have been held back awaiting the settlement of the financial-political questions. But I think now there will be money enough to make a great easing in the market and to cause a decline in money rates.

"All that is needed to clear the whole situation is a restoration of confidence and the election of McKinley will do that. Our chief trouble has not been any lack of money. It has been the loss of public confidence. People were scared, and they grew cautious. They drew back and refused to undertake anything wherein there was risk. They held aloof from all investments and refused to put out their money on any account. It was all because they had lost their confidence.

"This must be changed. Confidence must be restored. And it will be. After the election there will be no more holding back. Money necessary to start the wheels of business will not be lacking."

STRONG MEN BUYING.

Mr. Charles Minzesheimer, in discussing the stock market yesterday, said:

"There is nothing in the market but strength. It keeps on climbing up without a halt. To my mind, the course of prices shows the gradually increasing confidence in the outcome of the election.

"I do not think the strength of the market is due to any extensive short covering—in fact, I think the short interest is quite small. Nor do I think there is very much of the buying being done by the commission houses for margin accounts, for I do not think there is very much disposition on the part of brokers to carry business of that kind over the election. The high money market would appear to be another factor working against the advance.

"These things all considered, I believe this buying is by strong people, who are paying for their stocks and taking them away with them. I think the buying is by investors, who are satisfied as to McKinley's election, and who are taking advantage of low prices. The stocks bought in this way are not at all likely to be unloaded before the election or on any slight rise afterward. They will be held for substantial profits.

"And as to the soundness of these buyers' judgment and as to the election of McKinley, I feel confident. The certainty of an honest-money victory grows more and more apparent with each day. Every time the Bryan crowd resort to throwing eggs and cutting down flags, they do more effective campaign work for McKinley than the orators can do. I feel sure of the outcome of the contest.

"I expect to see a big rise in prices follow the election. There may be long stock to be sold for accrued profits, but it will be as nothing compared to the demand. When you think of all the money that is hoarded; of all the capital, both here and abroad that is only waiting for Nov. 3; of the people who are ready to buy stocks and bonds for both investment and speculation as soon as this element of doubt is removed, it must become evident that there is going to be created a fever for buying securities that must make prices jump. Money will be easy; natural conditions will be favorable; corporations will be started on roads that lead to dividends; everything will unite on one side. The market must respond. Prices must score big advances."

NO STOCKS OFFERED.

Howard Lapsley & Co. say in their weekly letter:

"The market for stocks has been more active the past week than for several months past, and prices have steadily improved. These conditions are due in part to the gold influx, but chiefly to increasing confidence in an overwhelming sound-money victory on Nov. 3. In some cases an order to purchase a few shares of a particular stock has developed the fact that none was being offered, and a bid was sufficient to advance quotations a point or more."

A SQUEEZE OF SHORTS.

Woerishoffer & Co. say in a letter to customers:

"This market is powerfully strong and continues to advance, and yet there is no evidence of any effort to put it up, except what the shorts are doing themselves. They have been unwilling to believe the truth about the honesty and patriotism of the American people; and the market acts as if they had held off a little too long for their own profit and comfort.

"The election of McKinley is about as well assured to-day as any event in the future; and on the theory of stock speculators themselves, the quotations on the tape tell the story."

CONFIDENCE IS APPLAUDED.

It is seldom that a newspaper interview gets the attention which has been attracted to what was said in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Sunday by President J. Edward Simmons of the New-York Clearing House. Everybody in Wall Street read it, and everybody applauded the outspoken, inspiriting sentiment of it.

All day long yesterday Mr. Simmons received calls and letters and dispatches of thanks and congratulation. A telegram from Buffalo was typical of the messages that crowded upon him. It said:

"Your interview in THE NEW-YORK TIMES is at this juncture of value to the business interests of the country beyond estimation."

The author of this dispatch is a man of great consequence in the financial world. What he telegraphed was almost precisely what was said by a host of others. Bankers from distant cities wired their approval. Important Western and Southern newspapers had received the gist, or all, of it by special dispatches from THE TIMES columns. And many other journals republished it yesterday, so out-of-town bankers sent word.

CHICAGO ON CHICAGO GAS.

Chicago Gas stock crowded 70 yesterday. Wall Street is beginning apparently to fall in love with it again. Here is what a Chicago authority has to say regarding it:

"The stock is being bulled on the announcement that all back dividends, amounting to upward of $2,000,000, or $8 a share, will soon be paid. Application will be made to the Circuit Court of Cook County for such a modification of Judge Windes's injunction as will permit the distribution. It is assumed in New-York that the modification asked for will be made. Such an order would permit the stockholders to receive the money due them from the company without changing the legal status of the trust.

"The mandamus case against Secretary of State Hinrichsen has been continued until the March term of the Supreme Court. It is the intention of the gas companies to ask for legislation from the General Assembly this Winter permitting them to consolidate. If this be secured the mandamus case will be dismissed next Spring.

"Although nothing official can be obtained pending developments, there are intimations of an effort to secure permission to resume the payment of dividends. As to the election in Illinois, the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Tanner, is known to be favorable to reasonable treatment of business organizations, and, if he is elected in place of Altgeld, there will be no factious opposition to any organized company which does a legitimate business in a legitimate way. Mr. Tanner is reported to be a personal friend of C. R. Cummings, C. T. Yerkes, and others who have large interests in Chicago Gas bonds."

WALL STREET TALK.

All the political news reaching the Stock Exchange district is distinctly favorable to the business interests of the country. Wall Street's bets on election results this year are being made heavily in the open stock market—every new investment being based on the belief that Bryanism is doomed.

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Flower & Co. upset the plans of money market manipulators yesterday just as J. P. Morgan & Co. did a week or so ago. It had been arranged by bear speculators to rush up money rates so as to scare the holders of stocks into making sacrifices, and the defeat of the scheme was a service to the cause of financial decency.

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News from the West still shows the existence of what amounts virtually to a blockade of freight traffic on most of the leading roads.

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London sales of stocks during the early part of yesterday's market does not dampen the ardor or confidence of brokers with close European connections. They agree in predicting tremendous investments of foreign money in American securities within the next sixty days.

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President Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust is back in Wall Street, after a vacation. Friends who enjoy his confidence are confident of an early revival of business throughout the country.

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Over 10,000 shares of Union Pacific stock have been shipped by one Wall Street firm to Berlin.

SOME FOREIGN WOES.

Wall Street's professional wailers, who shrug their shoulders and sneer at American securities, have never been willing to admit that as compared with average investments in other parts of the world, those in American shares have proved most sound and safe.

Yet, compared with speculation in South American and African stocks, European capitalists have found American railroad shares veritable safety vaults, despite all the mismanagement eternally alleged by London financial newspapers.

Appended are a few choice selections from the quotation tables of the London Stock Exchange, showing the sorry plight of the stocks of the Transvaal mining companies, into which Europe poured money only a short time ago.

Capital in these South African shares, which last year stood at a market value of £139,668,441, have this year depreciated in the aggregate to £78,706,480, a shrinkage of £60,956,961. The contrast is based on the quotations of Oct. 1 of last year, in comparison with the making-up prices on Monday, Oct. 12, of this year.

Following are some of the shares that go to make up this Kaffir Circus balance sheet:

Name.	Value Oct. 1, 1895.	Value Oct. 12, 1896.	Difference.
Afrikander	£536,250	£285,000	£251,250
Angelo	1,429,351	809,066	620,285
Benoni	775,000	200,000	575,000
Black Reef Prop	250,000	12,500	237,500
Buffelsdoorn Est	4,881,250	1,237,500	3,643,750
Do. Cons	625,000	140,625	484,375
Cent. R'dep'rt Deep	770,000	412,500	357,500
Champ d'Or	482,125	166,250	315,875
Chimes (West)	601,563	175,000	426,563
City & Suburb. (£4)	2,380,000	1,402,500	977,500
Comet	1,010,858	449,270	561,588
Consolidated Deep	1,357,562	936,250	421,312
Crown Deep	3,250,000	2,875,000	375,000
Croesus New	1,562,500	625,000	937,500
Eastleigh	980,625	247,500	433,125
East Orion	257,813	34,375	223,438
East Rand P	9,282,417	4,244,728	5,037,694
Kleinfontein Cent	787,500	140,625	646,875
Do, New	1,474,219	578,125	896,094
Klerksdorp, 10s. sha.	500,000	175,000	325,000
Langlaagte Estate	3,260,625	2,291,250	969,375
Do, Bik. B	1,671,875	769,063	902,812
Do, Star	750,000	255,000	495,000
Lisbon-Berlyn (2s.6d.)	648,254	307,740	340,514
Lydenburg Mng	5,891,194	3,323,237	2,567,957
Mashonaland Cent	348,750	157,000	191,750
Midas Estate	567,187	223,437	343,750
Minerva	525,000	112,500	412,500
New Primrose	2,250,000	1,425,000	825,000
Nigel	1,494,750	510,706	984,044
Do, Deep	1,968,750	625,000	1,343,750
Orion New	750,000	140,000	610,000
Randfontein	8,250,000	4,750,000	3,500,000
Rand Mines	14,805,506	8,484,054	6,321,452
Roodepoort Deep	842,187	328,125	574,062
Rose Deep	2,485,000	1,686,250	798,750
South Orion	158,437	36,562	121,875
Spes Bona (New)	440,625	187,500	253,125
Treasury (£4)	523,125	303,750	219,375
Do, Langlaagte	467,281	93,456	373,825
Van Ryn (New)	1,570,875	730,125	840,750
Western Nigel	531,250	125,000	406,250
West Rand	1,400,000	700,000	700,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. Sales of 33,000 ounces at 65⅝@65¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,072,314.52 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,072 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,062 green.

Bar silver in London 30 1-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,687,048
Imports for same period	66,860,060
Net imports	$16,173,012
Net exports to date, 1895	44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1894	66,274,929
Net exports to date, 1893	12,751,490

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Phenix Mining sold at .05@.06.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Bodie sold at .65; 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 300 Mono at .25, 500 Pharmacist at .11, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .55.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—5c discount and 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 5s, registered, advanced ½, and the coupons ¼. The 4s, 1925, declined ⅛. The sales were $500 4s, 1907, registered, at 107⅜; $35,000 do at 107@107⅛; $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108⅛; $4,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅜, and $5,000 do, registered, at 116¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½
4s, c., 1907	108	108½
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	117	117½
5s, r., 1904	110½	111
5s, c., 1904	111½	111¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104¾	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 58½, $5,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6¼, and $1,000 North Carolina 6s of 1919 at 116.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Pacific Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on or after Nov. 2.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.
By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1896, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 5, 1896, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 26, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	15	100	Am. Cotton Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
56¼	57	329	Am. Cotton Oil pf	56⅛	56½	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
110	112	45	American Express	110	110	110	110	..
6⅜	6¼	440	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
17	17½	240	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	17	17	17	17	— ⅜
114¾	114⅞	63,776	Am. Sugar Refs	112¾	115	112¾	114¾	+2⅝
100	100½	951	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	99½	100¼	99½	100¼	+1⅜
..	91	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	..
74⅜	75	1,880	American Tobacco	74	74⅞	74	74⅝	+1⅛
19	22	100	Ann Arbor pf	20	20	20	20	..
13¾	14	5,615	At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14	14¼	14	14	..
23	23½	4,871	At., T. & S. F. p

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Central Pacific	14	14¾	Man. C. R. pf.	100	112	Rens. & Sar.	175	185
Chi. & Alton	160	161	Man. Beach	5	10	R., W. & O.	112	11¾
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	37¾	..	Mexican Central	8	0½	St. P. & Duluth	21	23
C. & N. W. pf.	144	145½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	St. P. & D. pf.	81	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11½	St. P. & O. pf.	120½	125
C. & Pitts.	162	..	Mobile & Ohio	18	20	So. Pacific	13	15
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1½	Nat. Starch	4¼	8	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Col. F. & I. pf.	85	..	Nat. St. Ist pf.	45	60	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Com. Cable	140	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	25	U. S. Cord. pf.	9	9¾
Consol. Coal	32	36	New Cent. & C.	4	8	Wells-F. Express	90	95
Den. & R. G.	11½	12	N. Y., C. & St. L.	..	..	West. Union Beef.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D.	6¼	7	1st pf.	70	..			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
29,060	Am. Sug. Refs.	112⅝	111½	112⅝	114⅜
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Am. Tobacco	74	75	74	75
100	At., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
30	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2,140	Chicago Gas	69⅜	70⅜	69¼	70⅜
1,020	C., R. I. & Pac.	64⅞	66¼	64¾	66
9,210	Chi., B. & Q.	74¼	76	74¼	76
17,350	Chi., M. & St. P.	73	73¾	72⅜	73½
100	Gen. Electric	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2,300	Louis. & Nash.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
360	Manhattan	92⅞	93½	92¼	92⅝
50	Mo. Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅞
20	Nat. Lead	23	23	23	23
100	N. Y., S. & W.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
80	N.Y., S. & W. pf	23½	25¾	23½	25¾
60	Pacific Mail	21⅜	21⅛	21	21
100	Southern Ry.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10,800	P. & R. All Inpd.	27⅜	28⅝	27⅛	29⅜
90	Tenn. C. & I.	24½	25	24½	25
50	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
270	Union Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	U. S. LeatherPf.	62¼	63½	62¼	63½
30	U. S. Rubber	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2,980	West. Union	85¼	85⅝	84½	85⅛
76,550					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	At., T. & S.F. adj.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
15,000	At., T. & S.F. gen.	76	76	75¾	75¾
5,000	Chi. & N. P. 1st	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
3,000	Mo. K. & T. 2d	55½	56	55½	56
$40,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	65	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	40½	42½
American Surety Company	183	193
American Typefounders' Company	30	34
Atlantic Mutual 'Ins	104	105½
Atlantic Trust (new)	180	190
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	100	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	168
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	95	99
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	107
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	69½
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
*Central & South American Telegraph	115½	117½
Central Cross-Town	188	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	25	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	14	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	175
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R.	163	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	110	112½
D., D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	94½	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	335
Ensley Land Company	..	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	190	195
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	82	85
3d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	54	..
Fourth National Bank	155	165
Gallatin National Bank	290	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102¾	106½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	94	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	8	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	39½	41
‡Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	88½	90½
Hudson River Telephone stock	51	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	530	550
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	106
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	59	61
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	38	40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	80	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83½	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	97	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	..
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. & I. G.	90	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	12	..
†Madison Square Garden 2d	72	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	152	..
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	298	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	51	53
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	220	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	195	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	99
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	35	37
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	62	66
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	100	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	88	89½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	110	122
N. Y., Lack. & Western R.	114	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	14½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northeastern Telegraph stock	103	106
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	100	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	327	..
‡Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R.	158	162
‡Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9	11
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	78½	80½
Pratt & Whitney	..	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	74
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	..
Richmond Sty. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	78	46½
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	63	83
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	75
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	5	..
St. Paul Gas stock	54	56½
Standard Gas	..	83
Standard Gas pf.	104½	106½
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	241	243
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue R. R.	161½	163½
Title Guarantee & Trust	270	280
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	9	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	78	88
Trenton Potteries	5½	9½
Trenton Potteries pf.	30	40
Troy Directory pf.	80	..
Union Ferry stock	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s	101½	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	800	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	65	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	..
United States Trust	1060	..
Wagner Car Company	148½	151½
Washington Trust Company	190	..
Western Gas Company	58	61
‡Western Gas Company bonds	88	92
Worcester Traction	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	88	90
Worthington Pump pf.	68	74
Worthington Pump pf.	70	75

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex.	163½	Mechanics'	190
Butch. & Drovers'	130	Mercantile	169
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chatham	273	Merchants' Exch.	150
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	National Union	175
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	100
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	108
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105
Hanover	310	Third National	190
Imp. & Traders'	515	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	114

There was a sale of 23 shares of Tradesmen's at 90.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week October	$127,581	$138,780	$136,102
From July 1	1,890,454	2,180,885	2,079,158
From Jan. 1	4,865,610	5,128,153	4,995,536
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week October	$77,473	$53,671	$64,303
From July 1	1,112,805	995,228	1,040,322
From Jan. 1	2,661,884	2,433,249	2,123,222
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,391	6,327	6,327
3d week October	$484,000	$515,000	$487,000
From July 1	6,755,000	6,534,000	6,326,000
From Jan. 1	15,929,913	14,099,642	14,536,985
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,362	1,362	1,276
3d week October	$216,162	$201,923	$193,918
From July 1	3,180,969	3,084,074	3,116,898
From Jan. 1	8,197,632	4,077,920	7,241,387
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
3d week October	$165,100	$181,200	$161,200
From July 1	2,3..,094	2,208,359	2,146,500
From Jan. 1	5,815,013	5,687,880	5,248,540
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	236	236	236
3d week October	$18,078	$11,080	#$9,494
From July 1	281,445	167,779	144,118
From Jan. 1	589,640	413,805	326,183
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week October	$5,252	$4,809	$4,028
From July 1	129,909	114,236	103,787
From Jan. 1	281,558	228,278	212,687
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week October	$66,132	$71,851	$66,475
From July 1	1,915,604	1,206,598	1,139,070
From Jan. 1	2,715,567	2,783,534	2,644,087
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
3d week October	$30,453	$35,529	$20,010
From July 1	497,841	520,632	461,722
From Jan. 1	1,215,353	1,165,615	1,141,135
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
3d week October	$428,900	$458,170	$431,575
From July 1	6,309,433	6,437,206	6,080,005
From Jan. 1	15,980,063	15,526,323	15,298,418
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
3d week Oct.	$201,911	$200,162	$172,305
From July 1	3,100,239	2,847,161	2,383,510
From Jan. 1	7,966,306	7,453,480	6,679,770
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week Oct.	$94,705	$92,184	$88,635
From July 1	1,555,958	1,302,146	1,232,476
From Jan. 1	3,989,985	3,464,741	3,382,216
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	379	379
3d week Oct.	$52,620	$54,674	$55,483
From July 1	690,347	700,943	622,353
From Jan. 1	1,585,286	1,534,492	1,394,693
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,060	2,023	1,723
3d week Oct.	$315,939	$262,957	$350,885
From July 1	3,999,649	3,548,848	3,551,313
From Jan. 1	9,106,870	8,769,221	7,729,908
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,490	4,490	4,490
3d week Oct.	$496,000	$526,000	$509,000
From July 1	6,986,000	7,213,000	6,678,000
From Jan. 1	17,229,000	17,556,000	16,951,973
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Oct.	$16,000	$13,000	$13,000
From July 1	256,000	179,000	213,000
From Jan. 1	617,000	425,000	617,520
NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	477	477	477
3d week Oct.	$79,013	$80,391	$79,669
From July 1	1,310,165	1,248,625	1,277,466
From Jan. 1	3,077,104	2,950,755	3,019,936
OMAHA—			
Month Sept.	$862,570	$841,196	$703,487
From July 1	2,140,577	2,080,338	1,724,036
From Jan. 1	5,621,513	4,974,022	5,266,133
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	344	344	334
3d week Oct.	$19,310	$21,351	$17,112
From July 1	277,771	296,754	304,221
From Jan. 1	692,110	727,676	681,380
PITTSBURG, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
3d week Oct.	$12,283	$12,693	$12,283
From July 1	215,726	228,817	194,096
From Jan. 1	516,289	494,805	365,960
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week Oct.	$56,364	$65,512	$66,005
From July 1	835,289	996,527	994,049
From Jan. 1	2,303,940	2,447,133	1,937,177
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Oct.	$123,700	$150,900	$149,600
From July 1	1,490,700	1,539,270	1,482,597
From Jan. 1	3,671,702	3,871,377	3,451,443
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Oct.	$176,109	$189,031	$229,277
From July 1	2,005,330	1,963,617	2,268,856
From Jan. 1	4,868,271	5,035,185	5,198,632
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
3d week Oct.	$242,248	$294,712	$265,414
From July 1	4,003,131	4,344,533	3,861,292
From Jan. 1	10,742,978	10,077,549	9,188,670
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	918	918	918
3d week Oct.	$93,046	$100,646	$99,343
From July 1	1,476,636	1,585,754	——
From Jan. 1	3,501,117	3,580,793	——
ALA. GREAT SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	136,629	142,783	——
Exp. and taxes	81,930	88,439	——
Net earnings	54,699	54,344	——
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	334,139	406,614	——
Exp. and taxes	257,622	268,577	——
Net earnings	126,517	138,037	——
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,056,642	1,104,786	——
Op. expenses	807,993	800,346	——
Net earnings	248,649	304,440	——
CENTRAL OF NEW-JERSEY for September—			
Gross earnings	1,116,782	1,181,218	1,027,007
Op. expenses	653,945	691,460	653,917
Net earnings	462,836	489,757	373,090
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,479,334	3,586,448	3,303,816
Op. expenses	3,014,729	2,081,370	2,114,135
Net earnings	464,605	1,525,078	1,189,681
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	9,221,926	9,507,920	9,039,100
Op. expenses	5,906,538	5,802,145	6,031,766
Net earnings	3,315,388	3,705,775	3,027,334
CHI., MIL. & ST. P. for September—			
Gross earnings	2,878,179	3,082,201	2,809,375
Op. expenses	1,867,064	1,736,924	1,803,765
Net earnings	1,011,114	1,345,367	1,005,610
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	7,948,772	8,034,518	7,081,679
Op. expenses	5,271,031	4,930,522	4,872,977
Net earnings	2,677,740	3,103,995	2,208,702
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	22,562,876	20,574,795	20,759,975
Op. expenses	14,782,712	12,513,248	13,910,309
Net earnings	7,780,164	8,061,547	6,849,666
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	$62,496	$57,763	$61,708
Op. expenses	51,713	46,445	49,344
Net earnings	10,782	11,318	12,364
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	190,454	196,436	197,405
Op. expenses	152,943	146,334	143,005
Net earnings	37,511	50,102	54,490
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	517,882	494,294	420,490
Op. expenses	413,283	391,038	334,132
Net earnings	104,599	103,256	86,358
GEORGIA SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA for September—			
Gross earnings	70,494	68,347	64,956
Op. expenses	53,235	43,017	55,292
Net earnings	17,259	25,330	9,664
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	225,162	208,649	210,746
Op. expenses	150,085	133,716	168,306
Net earnings	75,077	74,933	42,440
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	650,404	595,157	633,577
Op. expenses	502,942	425,545	501,538
Net earnings	147,462	169,613	132,039
NORTHERN CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	594,148	586,379	559,588
Op. expenses	395,062	392,014	362,876
Net earnings	199,086	194,365	196,712
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,603,705	1,670,215	1,636,230
Op. expenses	1,156,758	1,167,798	1,077,138
Net earnings	446,949	502,417	579,092
Nine months ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	4,559,385	4,706,647	4,353,376
Op. expenses	3,446,913	3,361,324	3,036,202
Net earnings	1,112,421	1,345,322	1,317,174

The receiver of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville has filed his report for September. It shows total of receipts, $106,482; disbursements, $100,499; balance, $5,983.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 6@10 per cent. The last loan was made at 6 per cent.

Time money was 9@12 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent. and a commission for one year. Commercial paper rates were 7½@10 per cent. for all grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $77,109,143; balances, $4,966,302; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $91,220.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 47½. Declined—New-York Central, ⅛, to 96; St. Paul, ⅝, to 75; Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59¼; Erie, ⅛, to 15; do, first preferred, ⅛, to 34⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 13¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Pennsylvania sold at 58⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 108 5-16 for money and 108 7-16 for the account. The price of gold bullion in the open market advanced ¾d, to 77s 11½d. The Bank of England sold £48,000 American eagles for export to the United States. The bank gained on balance £5,000 bullion. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 22,238,000 marks. Paris rentes closed at 101f 67½c. Exchange on London sold at 25f 21½c.

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Says the Stock Exchange member of a brokerage firm with close European connections:

"Open selling of stocks for what looks like the accounts of foreign customers ought not to prejudice observers. The open sales are trivial beside the quiet buying under way."

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Local stocks were rather inclined to dullness, and there was comparatively little change in the quotations. Montana was quieter than for some time, and, in face of the buoyancy of the general market, was weak. The opening was ½ point higher than Saturday, and ¼ more was gained, to 88¼, and from that price it fell to 85. Kearsarge advanced ¼, to 12¾. Old Dominion was up fractionally, to 10¼, and Quincy rose ¾, to 114. Gold-mining stocks were quiet, and changes were only fractional. Gold Coin lost ⅛, to 2½, while Pioneer gained ⅛, to 68¼. Bay State Gas was fairly active, but fluctuations were narrow; the stock rose ⅜, to 5⅛, but lost the advance at the close. There was some activity in Dominion Coal, which rose ½, to 8½, while the preferred advanced 2⅛, to 8⅜. Bell Telephone lost ⅛, to 205, and Erie Telephone gained a like amount, to 61. There was a fair demand for the investment railway shares, and the tone was strong. Boston and Albany advanced a point, to 206, and New-York and New-Haven ¼, to 174. Chicago Junction was unchanged, at 95, with the preferred up a point, to 100. Fitchburg preferred advanced 1, to 91. The discussion in West End Street Railway matters still continues, the Morgan, Kidder, and Peabody people now claiming the whole majority of the proxies. Copper in London gained ⅛, to 48⅛, spot, and to 48⅝ for futures. The Clearing House rate was 3@4 per cent. The Boston bank statement shows: Loans increased $750,000, deposits decreased $224,000, legal tenders decreased $96,000, specie increased $496,000, reserve excess $3,597,543, an increase of $179,972; reserve excess in New-York, $3,748,543, a decrease of $1,648,028.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3¾	7¾	3¾	7¾
Boston W. P.	25	60	25	60
Brooklyn	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3¾	..	3½	..
West End	1⅝	..	1⅝	..
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	204½	205	205	205½
Erie	61¼	..	60½	61
Mexican	65	75	65	75
New-England	93	..	93	96
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8¾	8¾	8	8¾
Dominion Coal pf.	80½	84	..	81
Gen. Electric pf.	63	65	63	65
Illinois Steel	45¼	46	44½	..
Lamson Store Service	18¼	..	18½	..
Reece Button Hole	18¾	19	18¾	19
Westinghouse Electric	..	33¼	..	33¼
West'ghouse Elect. 1st pf.	49	..	49	54
Bay State Gas	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	206½	205	205	206
Boston & Lowell	203½	204	203½	204
Boston & Maine	159	..	158	..
Central Mass. pf.	54	..	54	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	95	95½	95¼	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99	101	99¼	..
Conn. & Pass.	142	..	142	..
Fitchburg pf.	90	93	90	92
Flint & P. Mf. pf.	..	35	31	35
Maine Central	128	132	..	134
Old Colony	177	175	..	..
West End	..	..	67½	..
West End pf.	..	90	..	89¾
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	1	..	..	..
Atlantic	17¾	18	16¼	..
Boston & Mon.	85	85¼	85½	86
Butte & Boston	..	..	..	2¼
Cal. & Hecla	315	320	315	..
Franklin	..	..	10	..
Gold Coin	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¾
Kearsarge	11¾	13	12¾	12¾
Merced	6¼	7½	6¾	7½
Osceola	26½	27½	26	27
Pioneer	6⅛	6⅝	6	6¼
Quincy	113	..	112	114
Tamarack	83	88	80	88
Wolverine	7	7½	7	7½
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	110	..	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106	..	..	..
Colo. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..	..	..
Mexican Cent. con. 4s	65	..	65	..
Mexican Cent. 1st inc.	16	..	16	..
Mexican Central 2d inc.	7½	8	7½	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	118	..	118	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	70	73	75	78
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	54	57	50	55
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2
*And accrued interest.				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The home market was active and strong, advances being general throughout the list. The traction stocks were the feature. Philadelphia advanced from 64¼ to 65¼, and Metropolitan from 99 to 100. Baltimore gained ⅛, but Union closed unchanged, at 10¾. In the specialties there were gains recorded in Storage common of ⅛ and in Storage preferred of ⅜, in United Gas Improvement of ½, and in Pennsylvania Heat stocks of ¼ in both the common and preferred. Welsbach Commercial preferred sold at 64, a gain of 4 points from the last sale. At the close the market was strong.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts decreased $221,000, reserve increased $334,000, due from other banks decreased $475,000, due to other banks increased $154,000, deposits decreased $611,000, and circulation increased $32,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17⅜	17⅞	17½	17¾
Cambria	39¼	29½	39¼	40
Choctaw	7	7⅝	⅝

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office, in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $10,000; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $70,000; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $100,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office, in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 20 to Lock No. 21.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $20,000; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $29,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 20 to Lock No. 21." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 27 to Lock No. 28.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $20,000; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $29,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 27 to Lock No. 28." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 4.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 29.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope: "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 29." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 20 to Lock No. 22.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,300; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $33,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 22 to Lock No. 33." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $31,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $45,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 7.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 42 to Lock No. 44.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,300; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $33,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, from a point 200 feet south of the Waterford side cut, to Lock No. 5." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain canal from a point 200 feet south of the Waterford side cut, to Lock No. 5.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,000; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $30,000; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $40,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 9.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $49,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, from Lock No. 8 to Lock No. 9." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal from Lock No. 10 to Lock No. 16.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $22,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 11.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 55.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,000; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $49,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 49 to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 50.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,100; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $14,700; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $21,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 44 to Lock No. 45." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from the east line of Oneida County to a point 100 feet below the lower hollow quoin of Lock No. 46.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this not

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work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the city of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $6,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $9,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 49, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 11.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for raising Oswego dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,165; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $15,155; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $21,650. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for raising Oswego dam on the Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 11.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 49, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for improving Lake Ontario levee of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $825; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $5,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 49, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for improving Lake Ontario levee of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for Improving Lake Ontario level of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 15.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 48, Oswego Canal, at Oswego, and for other work incident thereto.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for improving Lake Ontario level of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $825; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $5,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO CANAL—Contract No. 15.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 48, Oswego Canal, at Oswego, and for other work incident thereto.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,475; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $16,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $24,750. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for improving Lock No. 48, Oswego Canal, and work connected therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $825; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $5,775; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $8,250. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for Improving Lock No. 46, Erie Canal, and work Connected Therewith." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 14.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for improving Lock No. 50, Erie Canal, and work connected therewith.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope "Proposal for improving Lake Ontario level of the Oswego Canal." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, MIDDLE DIVISION—Contract No. 15.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors.—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 22d, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 18, Oswego Canal, at Oswego, and for other work incident thereto.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,475; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $16,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $24,750. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for rebuilding and lengthening Lock No. 18, Oswego Canal at Oswego, and other work incident thereto." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR $16,046,590.70 OF THE 3½% Gold Bonds OF THE City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,925,141.37	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
102,849.33	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
158,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
85,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
600,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
300,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
100,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ANY CONTRACT WHICH MAY BE SECURED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR SAID WORK, AND SHALL HAVE THE SAME BINDING EFFECT AS ANY OTHER PART OR PORTION THEREOF.
1,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
7,000,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
1,200,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.
2,750,000.00	CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. **EXEMPT

ELECTION NOTICES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS,

300 MULBERRY ST.

New-York, October 26th, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 61, Chapter 909, Laws of 1896, notice is hereby given that certificates of nomination have been filed in this office by or on behalf of the following candidates for the offices to be filled at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, November 3d, 1896, and that the following is a complete list of all the candidates named in such certificates, together with the residence, place of business and party designation, and emblem of each candidate as shown by said certificates.

By order of the Board of Police.

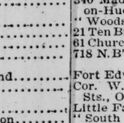
T. F. RODENBOUGH,
Chief Bureau of Elections.

Republican Party.

EMBLEM—EAGLE ON BALLOT BOX.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Benjamin F. Tracy	14 W. 20th St., N. Y. City	35 Wall St., N. Y. City.
"	Edward H. Butler	429 Linwood Av., Buffalo, N.Y.	216 & 218 Main St, Buffalo, N.Y.
"	Carll S. Burr	Commack, N. Y.	Commack, N. Y.
"	Alexander Robb	346 Wash'n Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.	46 Cedar St., N. Y. City.
"	Charles A. Moore	35 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.	111 & 113 Liberty St, N. Y. City.
"	Robert A. Sharkey	751 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	65 Water St., N. Y. City.
"	Francis F. Williams	25 Orient Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Gardner & Maspeth Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	William Nason	194&196 F'klin St, B'klyn, N.Y.	194&196 F'klin St., B'klyn, N.Y
"	Frederick Haldy	244 Bleecker St., N. Y. City	244 Bleecker St., N. Y.
"	Nicholas Fish	53 Irving Place, N. Y. City	120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Herman O. Armour	856 Fifth Av., N. Y. City	201 Produce Exc'ge, N.Y. City.
"	George B. Deane	277 West 11th St., N. Y. City	277 W. 11th St., N. Y. City.
"	Francis J. Drummond	218 E. 11th St., N. Y. City	52 & 54 New St., N. Y. City.
"	Henry Birrell	48 E. 26th St., N. Y. City	100 Wash'n Sq. E., N.Y. City.
"	Smith Pine	219 E. 57th St., N. Y. City	1,164 3d Av., N. Y. City.
"	Leopold Stern	27 W. 87th St., N. Y. City	68 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	Seth M. Milliken	990 Madison Av., N. Y. City	70 Leonard St., N. Y. City.
"	William L. Ward	Port Chester, N. Y.	Port Chester, N. Y.
"	Alpheus Potts	Jeffersonville, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, N. Y.
"	Archibald Rogers	340 Madison Av., Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.	28 Platt St., N. Y. City.
"	James A. Burden	"Woodside," Troy, N. Y.	Troy, N. Y.
"	William Easton	21 Ten Broeck St., Albany, N.Y.	23 Lumber Dist., Albany, N.Y.
"	John Sanford	61 Church St, Amsterdam, N.Y.	96 Church St, Amsterdam, N.Y.
"	Winsor B. French	718 N. B'way, Saratoga Sp'gs.	7 & 8 French Building, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
"	Lansing M. Howland	Fort Edward, N. Y.	Sandy Hill, N. Y.
"	George B. Sloan	Cor. W. 8th & Van Buren Sts., Oswego, N. Y.	Cor. E. 1st & Bridge Sts., Oswego, N. Y.
"	David H. Burrell	Little Falls, N. Y.	503 Albany St, Little Falls, N.Y.
"	Charles M. Dickinson	"South Mountain," Binghamton, N. Y.	Cor. Henry & State Sts., Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Lyman C. Smith	709 Warren St, Syracuse, N.Y.	581 S. Clinton St, Syracuse, N.Y.
"	Theodore. H. Wickwire	55 Tompkins St, Cortland, N.Y.	189 S. Main St., Cortland, N.Y.
"	Franklin D. Sherwood	24 Center St, Hornellsville, N.Y.	121 Main St, Hornellsville, N.Y.
"	Milo H. Olin	Perry, N. Y.	Perry, N. Y.
"	James G. Cutler	314 East Av., Rochester, N.Y.	36 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.
"	Christian Klinck	144 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N.Y.	101 & 103 E. Market St, Buffalo, N. Y.
"	George Urban, Jr.	Cheektowaga, N. Y.	324 Oak St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"	George H. Witter	129 Main St., Wellsville, N.Y.	129 Main St., Wellsville.
"	Frank S. Black	40 Pinewood Av., Troy, N.Y.	8 & 9 1st St., Troy, N. Y.
Governor	Timothy L. Woodruff	70 8th Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.	168 Duane St., N. Y. City.
Lieutenant Governor	Irving G. Vann	720 Lodi St., Syracuse, N.Y.	Court House, Syracuse, N. Y.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals			
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	Theodore K. Tuthill	319 W. 18th st	Criminal Court Building.
Congress, 7th District	Franklin Bartlett	26 West 20th st.	41 Park Row.
Congress, 8th District	John Murray Mitchell	60 West 9th st	35 Wall st.
Congress, 9th District	Timothy J. Campbell	14 Columbia st	280 Broadway.
Congress, 10th District	Clarence W. Meade	408 West 22d st	1 Madison av.
Congress, 11th District	Ferdinand Eidmann	77 7th st	77 7th st.
Congress, 12th District	Charles A. Hess	1200 Broadway	66 Broadway.
Congress, 13th District	Richard C. Shannon	10 West 50th st	59 Wall st.
Congress, 14th District	Lemuel E. Quigg	210 West 70th st	210 West 70th st.
Congress, 15th District	Philip B. Low	307 Lenox av	28 South st.
Congress, 16th District	William L. Ward	Portchester, N. Y.	Portchester, N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	Arthur Pezold	143 Franklin st.	143 Franklin st.
Assembly, 2d District	William H. Kilboy	372 Water st.	74 Pearl st.
Assembly, 3d District	Louis J. Hoenninger	37 Vandam st	43 Wooster st.
Assembly, 4th District	John P. Denny	36 Hamilton st	36 Hamilton st.
Assembly, 5th District	Richard Van Cott	77 Washington pl	114 Clinton pl.
Assembly, 6th District	John Palmieri	365 Broome st	362 Broome st.
Assembly, 7th District	William C. Baxter	260 West 15th st	404 West 16th st.
Assembly, 8th District	Charles S. Adler	19 Orchard st.	237 Mercer st.
Assembly, 9th District	John D. Blackburn	219 West 23d st	Pier 22, N. R.
Assembly, 10th District	Jeremiah J. Sullivan	112 2d st	112 2d st.
Assembly, 11th District	Edmund C. Lee	362 West 35th st	362 West 35th st.
Assembly, 12th District	Rudolph Maas	175 Broome st.	175 Broome st.
Assembly, 13th District	William Corbitt	615 11th av	615 11th av.
Assembly, 14th District	Conrad C. Wissemann	359 East 10th st	610 East 11th st.
Assembly, 15th District	Richard C. Van Horn	346 West 45th st	22 and 24 West 13th st.
Assembly, 16th District	William Vokel	709 East 9th st	120 Broadway.
Assembly, 17th District	D. Frank Lloyd	319 West 58th st	170 Broadway.
Assembly, 18th District	James P. Kelker	500 East 18th st	173 Washington st.
Assembly, 19th District	Robert Mazet	104 West 84th st	257 Broadway.
Assembly, 20th District	Charles H. Edlitch	327 East 27th st	327 East 27th st.
Assembly, 21st District	George C. Austin	246 West 104th st	16 Broad st.
Assembly, 22d District	Abram Lewis	766 3d av	766 3d av.
Assembly, 23d District	Richard Gilleland	2522 8th av	2522 8th av.
Assembly, 24th District	Henry Zweifel, Jr.	1069 2d av	Produce Exchange.
Assembly, 25th District	Patrick Henry Murphy	135 West 34th st	135 West 34th st.
Assembly, 26th District	Frank A. Sovak	305 East 74th st	1331 2d av.
Assembly, 27th District	Francis E. Laimbeer	251 West 50th st	206 Broadway.
Assembly, 28th District	John F. Sherman	169 East 83d st	169 East 83d st.
Assembly, 29th District	Lawrence E. Brown	36 East 69th st	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 30th District	Theodore W. Bricker	1555 3d av	133 Bowery.
Assembly, 31st District	Harvey T. Andrews	1751 Madison av	1751 Madison av.
Assembly, 32d District	Frederick Horn	2043 1st av	44 Exchange pl.
Assembly, 33d District	James F. Degnan	424 East 116th st	61 Beekman st.
Assembly, 34th District	Philip W. Reinhard, Jr.	153 East 123d st	153 East 123d st.
Assembly, 35th District	Douglas Mathewson	964 East 175th st	265 Broadway.
THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, PART OF 24TH WARD.			
Justice of Supreme Court	Garrett J. Garretson	Newtown, Queens Co., N. Y.	132 Nassau st., N. Y.
"	William W. Goodrich	924 President st, B'klyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh, Orange Co., N.Y.	Newburgh, Orange Co., N.Y
"	Samuel T. Maddox	49 Linden st, Brooklyn	84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Assembly, 1st District	Alfred E. Smith	Bronxville	29 Broadway.
Assembly, 2d District	Contested		

Democratic Party.



EMBLEM—FIVE-POINTED STAR.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Robert P. Bush	Horseheads	3 Mosher Bl'k, Horseheads, NY
"	Benjamin Wood	5th Av. Hotel, N. Y. City	31 Park Row, N. Y. City.
"	John P. Madden	27 Ely Av., L. I. City	15 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.
"	Andrew McLean	284 Carlton Av., Brooklyn	399 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
"	James Burrell	Foster Av., Brooklyn	18 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
"	Samuel S. Whitehouse	143 Hancock St., Brooklyn	Cor. Montague St. & Clinton Place, Brooklyn.
"	Martin H. Duane	698 Willoughby av., B'klyn.	30 Old Slip, N. Y. City.
"	John Ennis	223 Ainslie St., Brooklyn	790 Grand St., Brooklyn.
"	John E. Walsh	30 Charlton St., N. Y. City	333 West St., N. Y. City.
"	Wm. McM. Speer	5 University Pl., N. Y. City	261 B'way, N. Y. City.
"	Michael F. Lyons	259 Bowery, N. Y. City	259 & 261 Bowery, N. Y. City.
"	John Jordan	303 W. 29th St., N. Y. City	449 W. 28th St., N. Y. City.
"	Maurice B. Blumenthal	327 E. 4th St., N. Y. City	271 B'way, N. Y. City.
"	William Randolph Hearst	27 W. 35th St., N. Y. City	162 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	Henry Guenther	213 E. 54th St., N. Y. City	207 E. 54th St., N. Y. City.
"	William L. Brown	42 W. 72d St., N. Y. City	32 Park Row, N. Y. City.
"	John McQuade	1,328 Lexington Av., N. Y. City	201 E. 89th St., N. Y. City.
"	John Brisben Walker	Irvington-on-Hudson	Irvington-on-Hudson.
"	Henry F. Chadeayne	Cornwall, N. Y.	Cornwall, N. Y.
"	William D. Brinnier	67 Van Buren St., Kingston	53 John St., Kingston.
"	David Morey	573 1st St., Troy, N. Y.	City Hall, 3d St., Troy.
"	M. N. Nolan	Kenmore Hotel, Albany	30 N. Ferry St., Albany.
"	Henry Van Bergen	Mansion St., West Coxsackie.	Mansion St., W. Coxsackie.
"	John W. Olmstead	Bridge St., Northville	None.
"	John O'Neil	Canal St., Whitehall	29 Canal St., Whitehall.
"	Charles D. Moore	29 State St., Lowville	85 State St., Lowville.
"	Horatio P. Witherstine	Herkimer, N. Y.	Herkimer, N. Y.
"	Jason P. Merrill	88 W. State St., Ithaca	Cor. State & Cayuga Sts., Ithaca, N. Y.
"	George Freeman	424 E. Jefferson St., Syracuse.	Freeman Block, Syracuse.
"	William C. Swarts	Dundee, Yates County	Farmer.
"	Hosea H. Rockwell	364 W. Clinton St, Elmira, N.Y.	Masonic Temple, Elmira.
"	C. Fitch Bissell	Le Roy	Le Roy.
"	Walter B. Duffy	166 Lake Av., Rochester, N.Y.	67 Lake Av., Rochester, N.Y.
"	Jacob Stern	157 Franklin St., Buffalo	388 Main St., Buffalo.
"	Abraham J. Elias	237 Linwood Av., Buffalo	955 Elk St., Buffalo.
"	David S. Wright	Brigham Road, Dunkirk	305 Central Av., Dunkirk.
Governor	Wilbur F. Porter	141 Massey St, Watertown, N.Y.	4 & 6 Flower Building, Watertown, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor	Frederick C. Schraub	Lowville, N. Y.	State St., Lowville, N. Y.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals	Robert C. Titus	126 Cottage St., Buffalo	City and County Hall, on Franklin St., Buffalo
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	Jacob E. Bausch	88 Cannon St.	88 Cannon St.
Congress, 7th District	John H. G. Vehslage	72 North Moore St	99 9th Ave.
Congress, 8th District	James J. Walsh	31 Oliver St	335 Broadway.
Congress, 9th District	Thomas J. Bradley	54 Lewis St.	76 Elm St.
Congress, 10th District	Amos J. Cummings	32 Charlton St.	32 Charlton St.
Congress, 11th District	William Sulzer	232 East 12th St	45 Broadway.
Congress, 12th District	George B. McClellan	217 East 18th St	100 Broadway.
Congress, 13th District	Thomas Smith	329 West 51st St.	329 West 51st St.
Congress, 14th District	John Quincy Adams	101 West 89th St	100 Broadway.
Congress, 15th District	William H. Burke	38 West 115th St	404 East 106th St.
Congress, 16th District	Eugene B. Travis	Peekskill, N. Y.	Peekskill, N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	Daniel E. Finn	587 Broome St	84 Elm St.
Assembly, 2d District	Thomas J. Barry	514 Pearl St.	58 Cedar St.
Assembly, 3d District	William H. Leonard	130 Prince St.	130 Prince St.
Assembly, 4th District	Patrick H. Roche	87 Market St.	87 Market St.
Assembly, 5th District	Harding Weston	29 Greenwich Ave	7 West 14th St.
Assembly 6th District	Timothy P. Sullivan	167 Mott St.	290 Broadway.
Assembly, 7th District	Edward W. Hart	242 West 16th St.	242 West 16th St.
Assembly, 8th District	Morris Rose	316 Broome St.	316 Broome St.
Assembly, 9th District	James F. Maccabe	316 West 29th St.	52 West Broadway.
Assembly, 10th District	Otto Kempner	24 2d Ave.	World Building.
Assembly, 11th District	Wm. H. Gledhill	357 West 34th St.	541 West 34th St.
Assembly, 12th District	Joseph Schulum	19 Attorney St.	161 Clinton St.
Assembly, 13th District	Patrick F. Trainor	327 West 42d St.	234 Broadway.
Assembly, 14th District	Jacob Fritz	634 East 11th St.	634 East 11th St.
Assembly, 15th District	Thomas F. Myers	431 West 47th St.	431 West 47th St.
Assembly, 16th District	Benjamin Hoffman	748 5th St.	132 Nassau St.
Assembly, 17th District	John A. Dempsey	341 West 55th St	281 Broadway.
Assembly, 18th District	John F. Daly	500 East 15th St.	242 Avenue A.
Assembly, 19th District	Godolphin F. Burslem	134 West 72d St.	6 Wall St.
Assembly, 20th District	John P. Corrigan	245 East 33d St.	320 East 35th St.
Assembly, 21st District	Thomas J. Murray	73 West 99th St.	75 West 99th St.
Assembly, 22d District	Daniel D. Tooher	343 East 44th St.	243 East 44th St.
Assembly, 23d District	Thomas J. Hayden	320 West 145th St.	320 West 145th St.
Assembly, 24th District	John B. Fitzgerald	36 Sutton Place	36 East 60th St.
Assembly, 25th District	Andrew Govan	155 West 28th St.	143 West 29th St.
Assembly, 26th District	Patrick J. Andrews	207 East 60th St.	1331 2d Ave

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Assembly, 27th District	Charles A. Molloy	69 West 49th St.	10 Wall St.
Assembly, 28th District	Joseph I. Green	1131 Lexington Ave.	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 29th District	Edward Lawson Purdy	220 West 59th St.	111 Broadway.
Assembly, 30th District	George Wm. Meyer, Jr.	409 East 84th St.	409 East 84th St.
Assembly, 31st District	Frank L. Eckerson	117 West 123d St.	99 Nassau St.
Assembly, 32d District	Thomas F. Donnelly	151 East 92d St.	41 Park Row.
Assembly, 33d District	John F. Walsh	111 East 117th St.	111 East 117th St.
Assembly, 34th District	Lyman W. Redington	2113 5th Ave.	71 Broadway.
Assembly, 35th District	William Gill	2007 Vyse Ave.	2007 Vyse Ave.
THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, PART OF 24TH WARD.			
Justice of Supreme Court	John Fleming	Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y.	Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y.
"	William F. O'Neill	Middletown, Orange Co., N.Y	Middletown, Orange Co., N.Y.
"	Stephen D. Stephens	New-Brighton, N. Y.	New-Brighton, N. Y.
"	Thomas S. Moore	91 Willow Pl., Brooklyn	Montague & Clinton Sts., Bkn
Assembly, 1st District	Stephen J. Stilwell	152 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon	6 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.
Assembly, 2d District	Chauncey T. Secor	Scarsdale, N. Y.	Scarsdale, N. Y.

National Democratic Party.

EMBLEM—SHIP.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Oswald Ottendorfer	150 Cent. Park S., N.Y.City.	2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.
"	Theodore Bacon	20 Gibbs St., Rochester, N.Y.	811 Wilder Building, Rochester, N. Y.
"	Patrick J. Gleason	112 Front St., L.I. City, N.Y.	Long Island City, N. Y.
"	George W. Wingate	1,100 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	James A. Murtha, Jr.	454 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, N.Y	44 Court St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
"	Henry W. Sherrill	99 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y.	13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.
"	J. Edward Swanstrom	77 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	James J. Stanton	52 Franklin St, Brooklyn, N.Y	52 Franklin St., Brooklyn.
"	George J. Greenfield	Clifton, Richmond Co., N. Y.	35 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Edward J. Dunphy	5 Madison St., N. Y. City	3 Broad St., N. Y. City.
"	Henry Campbell	94 Madison St., N. Y. City	49 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
"	John Fennell	42 Second Av., N. Y. City	280 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	George Tucker Harrison	221 W. 23d St., N. Y. City	221 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.
"	James D. Lynch	129 E. 21st St., N. Y. City	41 Wall St., N. Y. City.
"	John D. Crimmins	40 E. 68th St., N. Y. City	621 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	John R. Fellows	610 W. 152d St., N. Y. City	Criminal Court Building, N. Y. City.
"	Simon Sterne	108 W. 58th St., N. Y. City	56 Beaver St., N. Y. City.
"	Frederick Potter	Ossining, Westchester Co, NY	38 Park Row, N. Y. City.
"	Russell Headley	286 Grand St., Newburg, N.Y.	44, 46 Smith St, Newburg, NY.
"	Henry L. Young	98 S. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	98 S. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
"	Charles D. Haines	Kinderhook, N. Y.	100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Oscar L. Hascy	2 Englewood Pl, Albany, N.Y.	68 State St., Albany, N. Y.
"	James Shanahan	Tribes Hill, N. Y.	Gloversville, N. Y.
"	Warren Curtis	Palmer, Saratoga Co., N. Y.	Palmer, Saratoga Co., N. Y.
"	Henry Gray	Greenwich, N. Y.	Greenwich, N. Y.
"	Charles W. Avery	38 Bridge St., Phoenix, N.Y.	Phoenix, N. Y.
"	Eugene B. Woolworth	Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.	Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.
"	Fred M. Weed	175 Front St, Binghamton NY	16 Susquehanna St., Binghamton, N. Y.
"	Louis L. Thurwachter	418 James St., Syracuse, N.Y.	215 W Fayette St, Syracuse NY.
"	William E. Case	Scipio, N. Y.	122 Genesee St., Auburn, N.Y.
"	Hugh C. Hayt	Rathbun House, 211 E. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.	Rathbun House, 211 East Water St., Elmira, N. Y.
"	John M. Hastings	Mt. Morris, Livingston Co, N.Y.	Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., NY
"	George W. Archer	67 N.St. Paul St, Rochester NY	9 N. Water St., Rochester, NY
"	John Irlbacker	704 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N.Y.	533 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"	Edward H. Hutchinson	157 W Chippewa St, Buffalo NY	71 Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"	John P. Slocum	Angelica, N. Y.	Angelica, N. Y.
Governor	Daniel G. Griffin	2 Keyes Av., Watertown, NY.	15 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor	Frederic W. Hinrichs	149 Congress St, Brooklyn, NY.	115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals	Spencer Clinton	58 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N.Y	24 W. Seneca St., Buffalo, N.Y.
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	Robert P. Muellenbach	232 East 10th St.	4th Av. and 8th St.
Congress, 7th District	Franklin Bartlett	26 West 20th St.	41 Park Row.
Congress, 8th District	John Murray Mitchell	60 West 9th St.	15 Broad St.
Congress, 9th District	Timothy J. Campbell	14 Columbia St.	280 Broadway.
Congress, 10th District	Calvin Tomkins	329 West 87th St.	509 West 15th St.
Congress, 11th District	Thomas J. Connor	218 East 12th St.	150 Nassau St.
Congress, 12th District	George B. McClellan	217 East 18th St.	100 Broadway.
Congress, 13th District	Joseph H. Madden	252 East 48th St.	Foot of 45th St. and E. R.
Congress, 14th District	Charles V. Fornes	439 West End Av.	498 and 500 Broadway.
Congress, 15th District	Philip B. Low	307 Lenox Av.	28 South St.
Congress, 16th District	James V. Lawrence	107 Buena Vista Av., Y'kers	N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	Christian Rathgens	132 West Broadway	132 West Broadway.
Assembly, 2d District	William H. Kilboy	372 Water St.	74 Pearl St.
Assembly, 3d District	William Smillie	493 Washington St.	493 Washington St.
Assembly, 4th District	George H. Epstein	213 Clinton St.	206 Broadway.
Assembly, 5th District	James A. Hooper	165 West 10th St.	Jefferson Market.
Assembly, 6th District	John V. Gillen	22 Prince St.	77 Maiden Lane.
Assembly, 7th District	Matthew Conklin	502 West 16th St.	Liberty and West Sts.
Assembly, 8th District	Charles S. Adler	19 Orchard St.	19 Orchard St.
Assembly, 9th District	John G. Norman	238 8th Av.	238 8th Av.
Assembly, 10th District	Christian H. Loos	162 2d St.	162 2d St.
Assembly, 11th District	August C. Thoma	430 West 37th St.	21 and 23 Barclay St.
Assembly, 12th District	Rudolph Maas	175 Broome St.	175 Broome St.
Assembly, 13th District	Edward Billhardt	533 9th Av.	15 John St.
Assembly, 14th District	James A. Smith	204 East 13th St.	204 East 13th St.
Assembly, 15th District	John J. Walsh	427 West 48th St.	27 Spruce St.
Assembly, 16th District	Thomas F. Leonard	429 East Houston St.	280 Broadway.
Assembly, 17th District	Daniel J. Gleason	404 West 51st St.	500 West 51st St.
Assembly, 18th District	Michael J. Kelly	239 2d Av.	108 Fulton St.
Assembly, 19th District	Alfred A. Whitman	305 West 78th St.	13 William St.
Assembly, 20th District	Eugene T. Banks	427 2d Av.	24 Union Square.
Assembly, 21st District	George J. Vestner	282 West 114th St.	35 Nassau St.
Assembly, 22d District	Daniel D. Tooher	343 East 44th St.	243 East 44th St.
Assembly, 23d District	John M. Thompson	380 St. Nicholas Av.	100 Broadway.
Assembly, 24th District	Francis S. Campbell	237 East 56th St.	Madison Av. and 58th St.
Assembly, 25th District	Julian B. Shope	19 West 32d St.	11 Pine St.
Assembly, 26th District	Patrick St. John O'Sullivan	1,102 3d Av.	1,102 3d Av.
Assembly, 27th District	Clarence C. Norris	155 West 49th St.	35 Wall St.
Assembly, 28th District	Gabriel L. Lowenthall	235 East 79th St.	134 Leonard St.
Assembly, 29th District	Mark M. Schlesinger	20 East 65th St.	2 Wall St.
Assembly, 30th District	John W. Ennis	523 East 84th St.	592 Park Av.
Assembly, 31st District	George E. Morgan	113th St. and Lenox Av.	69 Wall St.
Assembly, 32d District	Matthew J. Gohnoud	219 East 100th St.	18 Cortlandt St.
Assembly, 33d District	William T. Glover	133 East 117th St.	39 East 23d St.
Assembly, 34th District	Augustus J. Spang	625 East 136th St.	17 to 27 Vandewater St.
Assembly, 35th District	George R. Hamilton	Kirk Pl. and Anthony Av.	171 Broadway.
THE ANNEXED DISTRICT, PART OF 24TH WARD.			
Justice of Supreme Court.	Charles J. Patterson	33 Monroe Pl., Brooklyn	26 Court St., Brooklyn.
"	J. Warren Greene	115 Willow St., Brooklyn	3 Broad St., N. Y.
"	Stephen D. Stephens	New-Brighton, N. Y.	New-Brighton, N. Y.
"	Thomas S. Moore	91 Willow St., Brooklyn	163 Montague St., B'klyn.
Assembly, 1st District	Béla D. Eisler	45 N. 8th Av., Mt. Vernon	59 Wall St., N. Y.
Assembly, 2d District	Jonathan M. Wainwright	Rye, N. Y.	40 Wall St., N. Y.

Prohibition Party.

EMBLEM—FOUNTAIN.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Elector of President and Vice President	Frederick F. Wheeler	271 Quail St., Albany, N. Y.	40 Beaver St., Albany, N. Y.
"	Louis Albert Banks	11 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.	
"	Henry W. Randall	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Bank of Port Jefferson, N. Y.
"	Freeborn G. Smith	197 Wash'n Av., Br'klyn, N.Y.	174 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
"	James Meyer	332 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	332 Quincy St., Brooklyn.
"	Frank Mapes	63 Patchen Av, Brooklyn, N.Y.	150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
"	John Berry	738 DeKalb Av, Brooklyn, N.Y	738 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.
"	John Bremer	649 Leonard St., Br'klyn, N.Y.	649 Leonard St., Brooklyn.
"	James C. Fernald	West New-Brighton, N. Y.	Jewett Av., W. New-Brighton.
"	John Glover	243 Bowery, N. Y.	243 Bowery, N. Y.
"	George B. Hilliard	2,445 8th Av., N. Y. City	350 W. 30th St., N. Y. City.
"	John Ihmer	358 West 11th St., N.Y.City	383 West St., N. Y. City.
"	Emory Cummings	27 Stuyvesant St., N. Y. City.	27 Stuyvesant St., N. Y. City
"	John McKee	30 E. 39th St., N. Y. City	30 E. 39th St., N. Y. City.
"	William T. Wardwell	21 W. 58th St., N. Y. City	26 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Francis M. Hommond	353 W. 55th St., N. Y. City	353 W. 55th St., N. Y. City.
"	Alfred L. Manierer	26 W. 50th St., N. Y. City	44 Broadway, N. Y. City.
"	Jesse H. Underhill	19 Clinton Av., Sing Sing, N.Y	19 Clinton Av., Sing Sing, N.Y
"	Chauncy Brooks	Cor. Walkill Av. & Mason St., Montgomery, N. Y.	Cor. Walkill Av. & Mason St., Montgomery, N. Y.
"	Walter Farrington	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3 Market St., Poughkeepsie.
"	H. Clay Bascom	150 2d Av., Lansingburg, N. Y.	River & Hoosick Sts, Troy, NY
"	Delos F. Brooks	66 McElwain Av., Cohoes, N.Y	66 McElwain Av., Cohoes, N.Y
"	George W. Reynolds	9 Grand St., Oneonta, N. Y	Cor. Main & Chestnut Sts., Oneonta, N. Y.
"	William H. Place	116 N. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.	116 N. Main St, Gloversville, NY
"	Fred. F. Hewitt	Granville, N. Y.	Granville National Bank, Granville, N. Y.
"	Daniel W. Gould	Piller Point, N. Y.	Piller Point, N. Y.
"	John E. Downer	Poland, N. Y.	Poland, N. Y.
"	Frank D. Parce	3 Brown St., Norwich, N. Y	129 E. Main St., Norwich, N.Y.
"	John Green	Hamilton, N. Y.	Hamilton, N. Y.
"	Martin C. Stark	12 Stark Av., Penn Yan, N.Y.	13 Elm St., Penn Yan, N. Y.
"	John H. Huber	259 E. 1st St., Corning, N. Y.	Cor. Market & Cedar Sts., Corning, N. Y.
"	Henry C. Lockwood	Holley, N. Y.	Holley, N. Y.
"	Benjamin C. Montgomery	221 Alexander St, Roch'ter, NY	75 State St., Rochester, N. Y.
"	James McNeil	Hudson, N. Y.	Hudson, N. Y.
"	Joseph H. Shearer	East Aurora, N. Y.	East Aurora, N. Y.
"	Wm. H. Sperry	East Main St., Sherman, N.Y.	Cor. Main & Franklin Sts., Sherman, N. Y.
Governor	William W. Smith	Cor. Church & S. Hamilton Sts., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	13 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Lieutenant Governor	Charles E. Latimer	102 W. 48th St., N. Y. City	102 W. 48th St., N. Y. City.
Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals	Elias Root	367 Goundry St., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Cor. Main & Canal Sts., Tonawanda, N. Y.
For Coroner, in the place of Theodore K. Tuthill, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy	A. W. Palmer	158 W. 81st St.	
Congress, 7th District	John W. Rhines	Prohibition Park, West New-Brighton	
Congress, 8th District	James C. Witter	76 5th Av.	
Congress, 9th District	William MacElveen	595 East 136th St.	
Congress, 10th District	Fletcher Hamlin	357 West 24th St.	
Congress, 11th District	John E. Hanson	51 East 107th St.	
Congress, 12th District	Wilbur S. Hobbs	241 East 46th St.	
Congress, 13th District	Penance M. Hammond	353 West 55th St.	
Congress, 14th District	Benjamin T. Rogers, Jr.	113 Convent Av.	
Congress, 15th District	Oscar A. Gage	1,709 3d Av.	
Congress, 16th District	James H. Hardy	Summitt Lodge, Ogden Av., N. Y.	63 West 22d St., N. Y.
Assembly, 1st District	G. F. Carr	222 Hudson St.	
Assembly, 2d District	John H. Wyburn	316 Water St.	
Assembly, 3d District	John McNickle	287 West Houston St.	
Assembly, 4th District	Philip H. Masengarb	14 Montgomery St.	
Assembly, 5th District	Abram Aarons	21 Clinton Place.	
Assembly, 6th District	George Knevits	161 Chrystie St.	
Assembly, 7th District	Aaron R. Lewis	72 7th Av.	
Assembly, 8th District	Arthur McKeon	241 Broome St.	
Assembly, 9th District	B. C. Hedges	422 West 24th St.	
Assembly, 10th District	William Retzlaff	202 East 7th St.	
Assembly, 11th District	Henry Osborne	222 West 36th St.	
Assembly, 12th District	James Gilkinson	318 Monroe St.	
Assembly, 13th District	George A. Botsford	286 West 39th

ELECTION NOTICES.

Independent Nominations.—Continued.

Ninth Congressional District Democratic League.

EMBLEM—ROOSTER.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Congress, 9th District.....	Timothy J. Campbell.....	14 Columbia St.....	

Anti-Machine Organization.

EMBLEM—BULLOCK'S HEAD.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Congress, 13th District.....	Thomas F. Rightmire.....	145 East 52d St.....	
Assembly, 22d District.....	Charles H. Dalhauser.....	849 1st Ave.	849 1st Ave.....

National Republican Party.

EMBLEM—FLAG.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Congress, 16th District.....	Ben L. Fairchild.....	Pelham, N. Y.....	155 Broadway, N. Y.

The Judge Robertson Organization.

EMBLEM—LIBERTY BELL.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Congress, 16th District.....	William L. Ward.....	Portchester, N. Y.....	Portchester, N. Y.

Independent Citizens' Organization.

EMBLEM—CRESCENT.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Assembly, 4th District.....	John J. McKenna.....	478 Grand St.....	

Independent Democracy, 15th Assembly District.

EMBLEM—HORSE CAR.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Assembly, 15th District.....	John J. Walsh.....	427 West 48th St.....	27 Spruce St.

Independent Democrat.

EMBLEM—HORSESHOE.

OFFICE TO BE FILLED.	NAME OF NOMINEE.	RESIDENCE.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Assembly, 17th District.....	Daniel J. Gleason.....	404 West 51st St.....	404 West 51st St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CARNIE, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. CARNIE, late of Arlington, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, her attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of May, 1896. FRANCES CARNIE, Administratrix. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, New-York. my5-law6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New-York City. jy28-law6mTu

FISHER, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, the office of William S. Cogswell, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of June, 1896. CHARLES E. GOODHUE, RUDOLPH E. STOECKEL, Executors. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je9-law6mTu

HAGGART, WILLIAM S.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Haggart, (Junior,) if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, and if dead, any and all unknown persons whose names or parts of whose names and whose place or places of residence are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained; the widow, legal representatives, legatees, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin of said James Haggart, (Junior,) and the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM S. HAGGART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th (twenty-fourth) day of November, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Mary E. McVitty, as administratrix, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THEO. N. MELVIN, Atty for Admnx., 93 Nassau St., N. Y. o6-law6wTu&n17

IRWIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN IRWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vincent, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of May, 1896. MARGARET A. CHAMBERLAIN, Administratrix. JOHN VINCENT, Att'y for Admx. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. my5-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUPPE, FELIX GUSTAV LUDWIG.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MAGDALENA HUPPE, Agatha V. Huppe, Annie Huppe, Lillian M. Huppe, Florence Huppe, send greeting:

Whereas August L. Martin of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FELIX GUSTAV LUDWIG HUPPE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said city and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New-York, the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD D. BETTENS, Attorney for Petitioner, 66 Broadway, New-York. o27-law6wTu

MACKAY, JR., JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W MACKAY, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1896. JOHN W. MACKAY, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Attorneys for Administrator. je30-law6mTu

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-law6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-law6mTu

WILSON, OLIVER C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated June 18, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER C. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira B. Wheeler, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1896. JULIA WILSON, Executrix. IRA B. WHEELER, Att'y for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, New-York City. je23-law6mTu

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1896. ANNIE L. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors, 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-law6mTu

ROBINSON, ANTHONY.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anthony K. McCoubray, Sarah Ann Gregg, Jennie M. Gregg, Robert W. Gregg, Mary S. Gregg, Sadie I. Gregg, William B. Gregg, Richard D. Gregg, Minnie Gregg, Annie Gregg, Christy B. Gregg, Paul E. Gregg, Eliza Carey, George K. Griffin, William R. Griffin, Robert G. Robinson, and James Morgan and Jackson A. Nichol, as executors of the last will and testament of John Nichol, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANTHONY ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate or the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert Govers, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City. s15-law6wTu&o27

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. s29-law6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-law6mTu

TALBOYS, CORA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORA S. TALBOYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clarke & Culver, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1896. H. CRUGER OAKLEY, GEORGE RAINSFORD TALBOYS, Executors. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my19-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against MARY E. STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly in the Town of Kingsbridge, (late Yonkers,) County of Westchester, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River Avenue, as laid down on a certain map, entitled "Map of Riverdale, in the Town of Yonkers, belonging to Messrs. Wm. W. Woodworth, Henry L. Atherton, Samuel D. Babcock, and Charles W. Foster," made by T. C. Cornell, Civ. Eng., Dec., 1853," and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, which point is distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and running thence along said southerly side of River Avenue, south sixty-three degrees fifteen minutes east, six hundred and fifty feet six inches, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, to the centre line of an alley laid down on said map; thence along the centre line of said alley south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes west, two hundred and eleven feet; thence still along said centre line of said alley south fifteen degrees west, ninety-eight feet, to land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell; thence along the land now or late of Ann W. Cromwell, north sixty-two degrees west, across West Avenue, as laid down on said map, six hundred and eighty feet six inches, to a stake distant one foot eastwardly from the easterly line of the land of the Hudson River Railroad Company aforesaid; thence northwardly on a line parallel with the said easterly line of the land of the said company, and always distant one foot therefrom, two hundred and ninety-five feet, to the place of beginning. Containing about four acres and four hundred and thirty-seven one thousandths of an acre of land, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with one-half of River Avenue adjoining said premises, subject to the use of the same by the public as a highway, and also subject as to the alley above mentioned to the covenants and agreements contained in a certain agreement bearing date the second day of June, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, in Liber 337, Page 184; the premises above described being also subject to the several covenants contained in and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Mary Elizabeth Stone by three certain indentures, one thereof bearing date the first day of January, 1855, made and executed by Henry L. Atherton and wife, Samuel D. Babcock and wife, and Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 292 of Deeds, Page 142; an other thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the same parties and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 176, and another thereof bearing date the second day of June, 1856, made and executed by the said Charles W. Foster, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 337 of Deeds, Page 170.

Dated New-York, October 23, 1896.

EDWARD T. DONNELLY, Referee.

MILLER & BRIGGS, Atty's for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New-York City. o27,30,n2,6,9,13,18

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FRANCISCA LEONORA LUTTGEN and WALTHER LUTTGEN, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Paul E. Luttgen, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANDREW J. SKINNER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 22nd Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of 69th Street, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of 69th Street distant 200 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 69th Street with the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Eleventh Avenue and part of the way along the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the east 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 68th and 69th Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line parallel, or nearly so, with 69th Street 25 feet; thence northwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way along the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the west 100 feet 5 inches to the said southerly side of 69th Street, and thence eastwardly along the said southerly side of 69th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated October 14th, 1896.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 58 Wall Street, New-York City. o20-2aw8wTu&Th&n10

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FRANCISCA LEONORA LUTTGEN and WALTHER LUTTGEN, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Paul E. Luttgen, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANDREW J. SKINNER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 22nd Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of 69th Street, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of 69th Street distant 225 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 69th Street with the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way along the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the east 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 68th and 69th Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel, or nearly so, with 69th Street 25 feet; thence northwardly and parallel, or nearly so, with Eleventh Avenue, and part of the way along the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining on the west 100 feet 5 inches to the said southerly side of 69th Street; and thence eastwardly along the said southerly side of 69th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated October 14th, 1896.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 58 Wall Street, New-York City. o20-2aw8wTu&Th&n10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

70 SOUTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARY J. HAYNES, Clarence W. Haynes, Louisa A. Pollock, The Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J.; William Teal, Joachim Baas, Eva Bechtel, as executrix of the last will and testament of George Bechtel, deceased; Adolph Kassner, William S. Lounsbury, The American University Magazine Publishing Company, James Wilton Brooks, The Boston Towboat Company, Fred. H. Dalzell, William F. Dalzell, William J. Pollock, Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Ephraim Cutter, President of American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Matilda E. Ackley, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on South Street, fronting the East River, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of De Peyster Street with the west line of South Street and running toward Pine Street twenty-six feet, (26 ft.,) or one-half the distance from De Peyster to Pine Street, ta a lot formerly owned by Robert Bowne, and from thence along the line of the last-mentioned lot about fifty-six feet, (56 ft.,) more or less, to another lot, formerly owned by Thomas Eddy; thence on a line of the last-mentioned lot about twenty-six feet (26 ft.) to De Peyster Street; thence bounded by De Peyster Street to the corner of De Peyster and South Streets about sixty feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 70 South Street, in the City of New-York.—Dated August 11th, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, at the same time and place.—Dated September 3d, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y. s12&Tu&Th-2aw9w&n17

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—BARBARA JANE VANDERBELT, plaintiff, against MARGARETTE WHITE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 10th day of September, 1896, and entered on the 14th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-six feet eight inches easterly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with Fifty-third Street, nineteen feet two inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, nineteen feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said building being party walls. Excepting, however, from the said lot of land all the land which was conveyed by Rachel Noakes to Katharine Augusta Meier by deed bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 23 (Section 5) of Conveyances, Page 314, July 3rd, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 28th, 1896. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 80 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, November 10th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, October 20th, 1896.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 80 Broadway, New-York City. o22-2aw8wTh&Tu.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES V. DONVAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET SCHMITT, Frank Schmitt, William J. Maass and Sophia Maass, his wife, Vermont Marble Company, and Charles H. Wilson, Charles L. Adams, Allen W. Adams, Jacob S. Carvalho, and Walter W. Watrous, composing the firm of Wilson, Adams & Co.; George J. Schnatz and Charles Maasoth, John Fogal, and George Fehn and Lavein Vincenzo, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 10th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Sixth or Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Sixth or Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street thirty (30) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Sixth or Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street thirty (30) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 12th, 1896.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

OSCAR P. WILLMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 82 Times Building, New-York City. o13-2aw3wTu&Th&n5

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, New-York County.—Harriet Lawson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of WILLIAM LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against Catharine Wilson, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows: All and singular all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, in the Twentieth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, adjacent to each other and taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Thirty-third Street and the Tenth Avenue, thence running southerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, thence westerly along the same and parallel with said Thirty-third Street fifty feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said side of Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which are designated and known on a map entitled "Map of lands belonging to the late New-York Chemical Manufacturing Company," dated New-York, March, 1850, made by Gardiner A. Sage, City Surveyor, as Lots Nos. 79, (seventy-nine,) and 80, (eighty,) said premises lying in Section 3, in Block 704, on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Referee.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, New-York City. o27-2aw3wTu&Th&n19

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the accounting of HENRY ZAHN, as committee of the person and estate of FREDERICK G. SCHILLER, a lunatic, to January 30th, 1894, when said Frederick G. Schiller died; also an account of said Henry Zahn of the estate of Frederick G. Schiller, deceased, of which said Henry Zahn became duly appointed committee of the person and estate of said lunatic Frederick G. Schiller, intestate, on January 30th, 1894.

To CLARA KREUZER and OSWALD KREUZER, being children and Johanna Kreuzer, (now deceased,) and the niece and nephew of Frederick G. Schiller, late of the City of New-York; to the husband or wife (if any) of said Clara Kreuzer and Oswald Kreuzer; to the surviving husband or wife, and children, next of kin and heirs at law (if any) of said Clara Kreuzer and Oswald Kreuzer, if they be dead; to the respective committees, executors, administrators, legal or personal representatives (if any) of the person and estates of said Clara Kreuzer and Oswald Kreuzer.

Whereas Henry Zahn of the City, County, and State of New-York has lately petitioned the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to have his account as committee of the person and estate of Frederick G. Schiller (now deceased) and also his account with the estate of said Frederick G. Schiller from January 30th, 1894, judicially settled and allowed; therefore you and each of you are hereby summoned and required to appear in these proceedings before one of the Justices of this court at a special term thereof for the hearing of litigated motions. To be held at the Court House in the City of New-York on the first day of December, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there show cause why said accounts should not be judicially settled and allowed, or apply to the court for such order or relief as you may deem yourselves entitled to.

This notice is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made and entered herein, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, September 24th, 1896.

LEWIS HURST, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. s29-law6wTu&n10

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

BRIDGE TRUSTEES MEET.

Projects for Improvements Given Consideration After Much Delay.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday at the offices, in Washington Street, Brooklyn, and transacted some of the important business that has accumulated since the last meeting, which was held in July. Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster, Vice President Page, Seth L. Keeney, and C. E. Henriques were present.

Permission was accorded the New-York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company to put up a pneumatic mail tube connecting the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices, for five years, at an annual rental of $1,000, the work to be completed within six months. There will be two eight-inch tubes, each capable of carrying a cartridge made up of 500 letters every two minutes. The company will spend $140,000 in putting in the tubes and plant, and the Government is to pay $14,000 a year for the service.

The application of the Reno Inclined Elevator Company to put one of its inclines in place of a stairway at the New-York entrance to the bridge was granted. The company must give a bond of $5,000.

Representatives of the elevated railroads interested in the project of running their cars over the bridge were present at the meeting. They anticipated some action of the board. Representatives of the trolley surface roads also expected a decision on the resolution to allow the companies to lay tracks over the plaza.

Mayor Wurster said he had been informed by some parties that it was practicable to run the surface and elevated cars directly over the bridge, and from other parties that it was impracticable. He wanted a definite decision before he consented to vote for any tracks on the plaza. The people of Brooklyn, he said, needed rapid transit to New-York, and he objected to giving up the plaza to the trolley companies when it might be absolutely necessary for the furtherance of a complete scheme of rapid transit that would obviate any change of cars.

Mayor Strong supported Mayor Wurster's views, and proposed that a board of three engineers, the best that could be obtained, be appointed to consider the question.

It was decided that $3,000 be appropriated for the expenses of such a board, that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn appoint one member each, and that the President of the Bridge Trustees appoint the third.

CHEMIST KILLS HIMSELF.

Out of Work and Despondent, Young Halpern Takes Poison.

Nathan J. Halpern, a chemist, twenty years old, was found dead in his room in 248 East Houston Street yesterday morning by his brother-in-law, Louis Klepler, with whom he lived. Near the dead man was a glass, in the bottom of which there was a white sediment, supposed to be the remains of some poison with which he had committed suicide.

Halpern left a letter, in which he asked his brothers and sisters to forgive him. He said that he was unable to earn a living, and was tired of depending on them. The young man had been out of work for several months, and recently it was noticed that he was despondent. He was easily excited by political discussions, and argued in favor of Socialistic doctrines.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court House in the City of New-York, on the — day of August, 1896.—Present, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the SHEET METAL WORKS.—Order to show cause:

On reading and filing the petition of Thomas F. Barden and Lawrence Barden, as Directors of the Sheet Metal Works, a corporation created under the Laws of this State, and having its principal office located at the City of New-York within said State, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners, on the 30th day of July, 1896, and on motion of William B. Ellison, of counsel for the petitioners, and due notice of this application having been given the Attorney General, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause, before John H. Rogan, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 38 Park Row, in the said City of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of November, 1896, in The Law Journal and The New-York Times, newspapers published in the said City and County of New-York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter.

F. S., J. S. C.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF THE CHESTER AND Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.—The State of South Carolina, County of Chester.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISSAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY and R. S. DESPORTES, defendants.

The State of North Carolina, County of Catawba.—In the Superior Court.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISAAC D. WITHERSPO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Mr. Frederick Aldhous has sold, at about $40,000, the four-story private dwelling 33 West Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.8½.

Mr. P. Dunn has purchased the three-story private stable 140 East Thirty-second Street, 15 by 58.6.

Mrs. C. McGuckin has purchased one of the row of three-story stone dwellings now being erected on the north side of West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Edgecombe Avenues.

At auction, in the public square, William's Bridge, yesterday, Augustus S. Houghton, referee, sold, under foreclosure, to Levi H. Mace, plaintiff, at $227, the lot on Bronx Terrace, west side, 90 feet south of Fourteenth Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, 30 by 199.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 2,102 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 19.11 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $6,030; prior mortgage, $11,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Guy Richards, referee, 329 and 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, beginning 228.4 feet west of First Avenue, each 28.4 by 102.2, two four-story brick dwellings, with stone front. Due on judgment on each, $10,115.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 413 Concord Street, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, formerly Grove Street, 125 by 110, frame, brick, and stone buildings. Due on judgment, $3,450.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 133-139 Sixth Avenue and 99-111 West Tenth Street, northwest corner, 69.4½ feet on Sixth Avenue and 113.7 feet on West Tenth Street, irregular, seven three-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 205 and 207 Ninth Street, northeast side, beginning 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 34.11 by 87.2, irregular, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 80 Nassau Street, south side, 99.10½ feet northeast of John Street, 34.9½ by 101.10½, five-story brick stores and offices, with four-story brick building in rear; also, 125 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling; also, 114 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Ninth Street, 23.1 by 93, four-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 116 Sixth Avenue, adjoining, 17.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 133 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling; also, 136 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 103.3, two four-story brick dwellings; also, Park Avenue, west side, 50.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100.10 by 90; also, 247 and 249 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 40 by 100.11, and 236-242 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 120 by 100.11, small frame buildings and coal yard; also, 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street and 29 Third Avenue, southeast corner, 158.6 feet on Stuyvesant Street and 30.7½ feet on Third Avenue, irregular, eight two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores.

By the Sheriff, under execution, the right, title, and interest of Sylvester H. Kneeland, had on May 19, 1896, Tremont Avenue, (formerly Morris Street,) southwest side, from Macomb's Dam Road to Grove Lane, six acres two roods and thirty-six perches.

By Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer, at Quarantine Commissioner's office, 71 Broadway, the property on Fire Island used by the State for quarantine purposes. Sale subject to approval by State Land Board.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 345 Greenwich Street, east side, 75 feet south of Harrison Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, by Joseph Bacharach of 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

No. 37 Marion Street, alterations to a five-story brick office and dwelling, by James E. Marsh of 39 Marion Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 120 West One Hundred and First Street, alterations to a five-story brick flat, by Elizabeth Ross of 42 West One Hundredth Street, owner; cost, $150.

No. 87 Columbia Street, (rear,) alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by August Bauermann and another of 89 Columbia Street, owners; cost, $500.

No. 85 Columbia Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by William C. Mills of Larchmont, N. Y., owner; cost, $500.

No. 88 Sheriff Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by William H. Schneider, owner; cost, $500.

No. 86 Sheriff Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by Bernat Springer, 741 Tenth Avenue, and another, owners; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 26.

NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Frederick Herskowitz and others to Fanny Lampe.....$1
LUDLOW ST, 82 and 84; Aaron Bloch to Jacob Pick..... 1
CROSBY ST, 121; John H. Rogan, referee, to John S. Hawley and another..... 13,900
85TH ST, 106 East; Francis De R. Wissmann and wife to Jacob Wendell..... 1
20TH ST, 245 West; Samuel Campbell and wife to John T. and Alfred T. Stanley and another..... 1
3D AV, 607; Maria E. Herrick to Otto Wagner..... 10
SAME PROPERTY; Samuel H. Stone to Maria A. Herrick..... 1
84TH ST, 106 West; James Livingston and wife to Euphemia Martin..... 10
90TH ST, 16 West; John B. Smith and wife to Mayer Halff..... 1
70TH ST, s s, 279.4 ft w. of West End Av, 25x100.5; Alfred Kayne and wife to Walter Geer..... 22,000
84TH ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 27.2x82; John De Ruyter to Henrietta M. De Ruyter..... 1
79TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 40x102.2; William R. Bronk and wife to Charles H. Stoddard..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,453; Lena Webster and another to Jacob Hecht..... 15,000
79TH ST, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 40x102.2; Charles H. Stoddard to William R. Bronk..... 5
132D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Tuomey and others to Hannah Wallack..... 1
116TH ST, 340 East; Gertrude Watkins to Nora A. Connell..... 1
118TH ST, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11; Katharina Gass to Andrew J. Bilhoefer..... 1
4TH AV, e s, 75 ft s of 102d St, 25.11x105; Frank J. Dupignac, referee, to William H. Flitner..... 10,500
117TH ST, n s, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25xirregular; Charles H. Dalhauser and wife to Abraham Krone..... 1
MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e corner of 118th St, 25.5x100; Ida L. Jenkins and another to John Hallahan and another. 50,000
PROSPECT AV, e s, 424.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x100; Harry Overington and wife to Isabella Wallace, one-half part..... 1
ROAD TO WEST FARMS, adjoining land of Patrick Shay, by Bronx River; Catherine A. L. Kernochan and another to Daniel Mapes..... 2,500
WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, at corner of land of Benjamin Kelley and Ebenezer Hanford, 50x155.6x00x108.8; George W. Ellis, referee, to John Haffen and another..... 3,000
MARION ST, s e s, Lots 214, 215, 216, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Charles C. Rich to Thomas D. Penfield..... 2,025
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 105 and 106, map of Penfield property, 54x130.3x48x146.3; Thomas D. Penfield et al., executors, to William W. Penfield. 3,000
LOT 99, map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Thomas Harris..... 1,400
LOTS 202 and 204, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Regina Leffler..... 10
LUDLOW ST, 82 and 84; Aaron Bloch to Jacob Pick..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,453; Lena Webster and husband to Jacob Hecht..... 15,000
12TH ST, 245 West; Samuel Campbell and wife to John T. and Alfred T. Stanley. 1
NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Frederick Heerskowitz and others to Fanny Lampe..... 1

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NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Frederick Heerskowitz and others to Fanny Lampe..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CANLON, Rosanna, to Patrick M. Burke; 326 East 21st St, 5 years..... $1,500
DEVLIN, William J., to John Stafford; 420 West St, 5 7-12 years..... 1,200, 1,500
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to Louis F. Ahnert; 111 East 125th St, 5 years..... 2,000
HAWKINS, Abial M., and another, trustees, to Christian Halst; 1,858 3d Av, 4½ years..... 1,300
PENNIMAN, George K., and another to Central Vermont Railroad Company; two-thirds of w portion of Old Pier 36 East River, about 12 years..... 7,500

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Max Mariamson; 842 East 165th St, store, &c., 5 years... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Louis, Alfred, Max, and wives and Theresa Adler and Belle Schwab to Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 61st St, 171 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..$13,500
BACOT, Julius I., to Emily S. Dow; 62 Dey St, 117 West 122d St, 331 Spring St, 499 Washington St, 2 years..... 1,500
BALES, Henry, and wife to Alexander Masterton, executor of Margaret A. Harrison; 1,339 5th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
SAME to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 3½ months..... 6,000
DONNELLY, Frank, to James Kelly; e s of Valentine Av, 280 ft n of lands of Thomas Bassford, Lot 35, map of S. Park Valentine Farm, 2 years..... 700
DE COPPET, Edward J., and wife to Clarence Warden; s s of 85th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 25,000
DEEVE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; s e corner of Union Av and 3d St, 3 1-6 years..... 2,000
DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; s e corner Union Av and 3d St, 3 years. 2,000
FIELBIG, George J., and wife to Katie Wendel, Jr.; s s of 164th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 7 days..... 150
FORBES, Mary and James, to Henry M. Sanders; s s of 131st St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 16,000
FRIDRICH, Edward, and wife to Mitchell Valentine; n w corner of Westchester and Doris Avs, 1 year..... 5,000
GEER, Walter, to Alfred Kayne; 326 West 70th St, 3 years..... 5,000
GARNO, Benjamin, to Harriet A. Sheperd; John or Cole St, Lot 43, map of part of Fordham, 3 years..... 1,800
HILDENBRAND, Otto, and wife to Frederick Schmolze; 276 and 278 Broome St, notes..... 40,000
HAYDEN, Harriet, and husband, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 52 White St, 1 year..... 10,000
HUGLE, Lina, to Emily Willson; s s of Valentine Av, 103.8 ft s of Suburban St, 3 years..... 1,000
HARRIS, Thomas, and wife to the Mount Morris co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of North Chestnut Drive, Lot 99, map of Bronxwood Park, instalments..... 3,500
JACOBUS, Martin R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 84th St, 136.2 ft w of Central Park West, two mortgages, 3 years..... 40,000
JOHNSON, George F., to Frederick Johnson; s s of 73d St, 575 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 63,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 149th St, 400 ft w of Boulevard, demand..... 5,000
LEDWITH, Joseph M., and wife to the National Savings Bank of Albany; s w corner of 9th Av and 41st St, 2 1-6 years..... 5,000
LOUDON, Isaac, to Christina E. Bussey; w s of Main St, 80 ft n of Silver St, 5 years..... 2,500
LEFFER, Regina, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 202 and 204, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 590
McINERNY, Mary, to Patrick Hennessy; w s of Fox St, Lot 51, Block 467, map of Fox St, 3 years..... 3,200
MARKOE, Thomas M., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 20 West 30th St, 1 year..... 50,000
MACDONALD, George A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 7th St, 159.8 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year. 5,000
NORWOOD, Louis M., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 1st Av, 60 ft n of 61st St, 1 year..... 5,000
PENFIELD, William W., to John Bussing, Jr.; White Plains Road and Fulton St, Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property, south Mount Vernon, 3 years.... 1,000
PENFIELD, William W., to John Bussing, Jr.; n w s of White Plains Road, Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property, at South Mount Vernon, 3 years.. 1,000
ROCKWELL, Marion and Henry N., to Charles H. Schoelermann, guardian Henrietta Schoelermann; s s of Terrace Pl, 56.6 ft n of 156th St, 3 years..... 2,500
RHEMISH, Emma, to B. Adams Burnett; w s of Matilda St, 145.3 ft n of Kossuth Av, 3 years..... 3,000
SEGERMARK, Annie T., to Edward Materne; s e s of Southern Boulevard, 137.8 ft n e of Crane St, 1 year..... 4,000
STODDARD, Charles H., to William Bradleston; n s of 79th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 4,000
SMITH, John B., and wife, to Charles O. Tobias; 18 West 90th St, 2 months..... 4,000
SCHULTHEI'S FORT GEORGE CASINO to George Ehret; s s of Fort George Av, 1,031 ft n of 190th St, (lease,) demand.. 5,000
VREELAND, Annie F., to Egbert Winkler; e s of Webster Av, 515.10 ft s of 121st St, 2 years..... 3,750
SAME to same; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, two mortgages, 2 years.. 7,950
SAME to Herman Mundheim; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 1 year.... 800
VREELAND, Annie F., to Egbert Winkler; e s of Webster Av, 516.10 ft s of 171st St, 2 years..... 3,750
SAME to same; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 2 years..... 3,950
SAME to same; e s of Webster Av, 533.4 ft s of 171st St, 2 years..... 4,000
SAME to Herman Mundheim; e s of Webster Av, 500 ft s of 171st St, 6 months.. 800
WEGENER, Augusta, and Frederick L., Jeannette Carter; w s of Morris Av, 75 ft s of 153d St, two and eleven-twelfths years..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FANNING, Sarah A., to Jacob Stern.... $1,547
HASCALL, Theodore F., receiver, to John V. Campbell, executor, &c., of Charles Strauss..... 1
LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis P. Turnald. 1
OWENS, Patrick J., to James F. Hunt.. 5,058
PELL, Anna, executrix of Alex G. Mercer, to The Pennsylvania Company, for insurances on lives and granting annuities..... 8,000
SERRA, Domenica, to Theodore Greentree 4,000
SAME to Jeremiah Lennon..... 6,000
THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND to Josephine R. Fitler..... 27,000
TODD, Judson S., to Continental Trust Company of New-York..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Regina Hafferberg..... 1,000
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Julia E. Swords..... 1,161

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD and 98th St., s w corner, 100.11x175; Joseph E. Weed against Francis Crawford, (action to declare Lien 12.)
3D AV, w s, 260.5 ft s of 167th St, 27.0x100x25x—; William A. Martin against Isabel Brockner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
3D ST, 38 West; Mary Hitchcock against Joseph Morel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MAPLE ST, Lots 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, and 679, map E. R. B. King, City Island; Minneford Av w s, Lots 247, 248, 249, 250, and 251, map E. R. B. King, City Island; New-York Building Loan Banking Company against John H. Fisher, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AMSTERDAM, AV and 140th St, n w corner, 24.11x100; Ida J. Ray against Frank S. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Emil H. Roth and others against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
16TH ST, 431 and 433 West; Mary F. Peckham against Michael Foley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday, Oct. 26, 1896:

13TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; John Dosso against Rose Weiderman, owner; Morris Weiderman, contractor..... $50
BOULEVARD AND 102D ST, n e corner, 100.11x100; George Dillon against Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners and contractors 300
75TH ST, 241 East; John Lappin against Nathan Bass, owner; Shannon, Gannon & Roche, contractors..... 12
SAME PROPERTY; Patrick Lappin against same..... 10
118TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; John Fritzsche against Filippo Cirito, owner; Maichi Venicaso, contractor..... 40
84TH ST, 113 to 117 West; Samuel Greason and others against Thomas Hagan, owner and contractor..... 457
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Anthony Owen against Rufus Robinson, owner; Alyea & Hughes, contractors..... 82
158D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Pasquale M. Linfaule & Co. against Henrietta Dorr, owner; James M. Fraser, contractor..... 320
MADISON AV AND 81ST ST, n w corner, 49.7x95; Leo Oppenheimer against William J. Merritt & Co., owners; William J. Merritt, contractor..... 100
WEST END AV AND 81ST ST, n e corner, 102.2x127.5; Leo Oppenheimer against Walworth Ward, owner; William J. Merritt & Co., contractors..... 60
45TH ST, 238 East; Abraham Abelman against Rose Reinenfeld, owner; H. Cohen, contractor..... 203
Orders under Chapter 915 of Laws of 1896:
150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118.4; Babette Blumenthal on Thomas Lenane to Henry Bushmann, (two liens)..... 1,000
102D ST, n s, 160 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100; Kate Smith on Thomas Frazier to Light & Louther, (two liens)..... 1,500

Boy Burglar Committed.

Earl Warner, nine years old, was sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Aspinall, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on his plea of guilty to the charge of attempted burglary. The boy lived with his parents at 373 Warren Street, and his father said nothing could be done to correct his ways. He is accused of having committed five burglaries. He has been arrested half a dozen times. Once he stole a bicycle, and once he knocked a smaller boy down in the street and robbed him of 25 cents. He broke into a candy and fruit stand at the corner of Livingston and Smith Streets Oct. 13.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler has been detached from duty at the Naval Laboratory, New-York, and ordered to the Franklin.

—Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

—Lieut. P. J. Werlich has been ordered to steel inspection at Bethlehem, Penn.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 535—The United States vs. Charles G. Gilliat, administrator, etc.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

No. 257—Rose L. Saltonstall and others, executors, etc., vs. Joseph Birtwell. From the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras. Dissenting: Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Harlan, and Brewer.

No. 530—The United States vs. Edward Kurtz. From the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed, with directions to enter a new judgment in conformity with the opinion of this Court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.

No. 547—The United States vs. Henry Hewecker. Certificate of division between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 333—The United States ex rel: Charles D. Long vs. William Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions. From the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. Dismissed, without costs to either party.

No. 370—The Franklin Sugar Refining Company vs. The Steamship Silvia, &c.—Motion to advance denied.

No. 573—The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. Grant Wilkins et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, granted.

No. 574—The Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. Samuel W. Groome et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, denied.

No. 435—Smith & Co. vs. The Western Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, granted.

No. 67—The United States vs. The Trans-Missouri Freight Association et al.—Passed on motion of Mr. Attorney General Harmon.

Original: Ex Parte—In the matter of Augustus I. Ambler, petitioner.—Argued by Mr. Augustus I. Ambler in propria persona.

No. 485—Max Cohen vs. The United States.—Submitted on brief.

No. 61—Henry K. Willard, administrator, &c., vs. Thomas N. Wood, executor, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by Mr. Willard H. Dennis for the appellant and continued by Mr. John Sidney Webb and Mr. John Selden for the appellees.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 61, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, (and 73,) 74, 75, 76.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10.30 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—Rousseau vs. Peck. 2—Matter of Cutajar. 3—Fletcher vs. Harvey Peak. 4—National Meter Company vs. Poughkeepsie. 5—Matheson vs. Campbell. 6—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 7—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 8—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 9—Same vs. same. 10—McCann vs. Steam Yacht Wadene. 11—Greene vs. Segua Iron Company. 12—Electric Dynamic Company vs. Election.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112 at 2 P. M. Jury calendar.

54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, R. & H. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 98—Coneys vs. Atlantic Transfer Company. 99—Same vs. same. 102—Fritsche vs. Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd & Co. 22—De Freits vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervest vs. Union Railway Company. 116—Kennedy vs. United States. 124—Molloy vs. Hopper. 69—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 97—Russell vs. National Steamship Company. 56—Pacifico vs. McCullough. 85—Richards vs. Wilson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 119 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

52—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Wickes. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 74—Healy vs. Knapp. 79—Maloy vs. Tenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Cluse. 45—Hadden vs. Nalchang Silk Company. 50—Newcomb vs. Murray. 60—Berry vs. Hallenbeek. 27—Baker vs. Sanders. 28—Same vs. same. 31—Kittel vs. Augusta Tallahassee Gulf Railroad. 33—Pacific Railway vs. Schiff. 56—Allen vs. Graves. 69—Baker vs. Sanders.

STATE COURTS.

The Court of Appeals.

G. P. Rowell and others, appellants, vs. Joseph E. Janvrin; same, appellants, vs. E. W. Lambert; same, appellants, vs. Henry Tuck; same, appellants, vs. C. S. Winston; all argued as one case by Philip Carpenter for appellants, Dickinson W. Richards for respondents.

J. L. Clifft, as surviving partner, vs. Mary E. Mosse and others, appellants; argued by Louis Marshall for appellants, William G. Tracy for respondents.

George S. Tillinghast, as Madison County Treasurer, vs. Herriman Merrill, as Supervisor, and others, appellants; argued by Henry B. Coman for appellants, John O. Smith for respondent, (unfinished.)

The calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 630, 707, 719, 742, 745, 613, 1166.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motion.—Reichard vs. Friedman. Appeal from Order of City Court.—1—Galligan vs. Groten. Appeal from Judgment of City Court.—7—Morgan vs. Murtha. Appeals from District Courts. —3 David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Culbertson. 7—Shapiro vs. Jacoves. 14—Selling vs. Clark. 15—Zeller vs. Muth. 16—Bien vs. Bixby. 19—Lenaue vs. Mayer. 22—Chesebrough vs. Lieber. 27—Ewald vs. American News Company. 28—Dillon vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 29—Schisgall vs. Wronkow. 30—Sherman vs. Engel. 31—Beram vs. Kruscal. 33—Volcker vs. Sturcke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Isen vs. Isen. 2—Braman vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 3—Macauley vs. Halpin. 4—Richards vs. Richards. 5—De Castro vs. Dumping Car Improvement Company. 6—Peck vs. Sawyer. 7—Levy vs. Tynberg. 8—Zimmermann vs. Burras. 9—Matter of La Fetra. 10—Brown vs. Meehan. 11—Matter of Lockwood. 12—Schanhausen vs. Kroder. 13—Koven vs. Baker. 14—Matter of Heller. 15—Sherman vs. Fyrnbush. 16—Reilly vs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. 17—Clute vs. Doyle. 18—Matter of Julius Bien & Co. 19—Johnson vs. New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. 20—Rothschild vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 21—Suckert vs. Suckert. 22—Matter of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. 23—Mott vs. West Side Savings Bank. 24—Grannisa vs. Granniss. 25—Marx vs. Graham. 26—Matter of Levy. 27—Suffield vs. Suffield. 28—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Altorfer. 29—Cohen vs. Ehlers. 30—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Baldwin. 31—Hauley vs. Defendorf. 32—De Haven vs. Hart. 33—People ex rel. Taylor vs. Fitch. 34—People ex rel. Winning vs. same. 35—East River Savings Institution vs. Voorhis. 36—Wagstaff vs. Lowery. Matter of Harlem Gaslino Company. 38—Wilson vs. Sire. 39—Burdy vs. Chapter General Knights of St. John. 40—Tradesmen's Bank vs. Kroder Incorporation. 41—Myers vs. Myers. 42—Matter of Third National Bank. 43—Matter of Fahys & Co. 44—Wardrop vs. Freedhof. 45—Grisez vs. Grisez. 46—Phillips vs. Chittenden. 47—St. Joseph's Seminary vs. Keating. 48—Matter of Fulton Avenue. 49—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. 50—Matter of McClellan Street. 51—Matter of Elliot Place. 52—Matter of Tudor Place. 53—Matter of Clarke Place. 54—Matter of Marcy Place. 55—Lands Trust Company vs. Farrell. 56—Lut vs. McDonald. 57—Wellenkamp vs. Wulhart. 58—Country Club Land Association vs. Lobhauer. 59—Department of Buildings vs. Maclay. 60—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 61—Pirson vs. Mayor, &c. 62—Matter of American Rubber Company. 63—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer. 64—O'Connell vs. Moonan. 65—State Trust Company vs. Casino Company. 66—People, &c., vs. Wolf. 67—Same vs. Levene. 68—Kohn vs. Schwab. 69—Damsky vs Levene. 70—Caulfield vs. Strong. 71—Kenyon vs. Schulze.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.—268—Higgins vs. Tefft. 204—Stokes vs. Houghton. Preferred Causes.—3815—People ex rel. Bijur vs. Commissioners of Taxes. 3524 Young vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

2550—Farina vs. Farina. 3292—Fenelite vs. Dorian. 3487—Lingham vs. Landsburg. 2955—Zimmermann vs. Xavier Club. 2631—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1906—Bradbury vs. Slade. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer. 3302—Universal Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley. 2748—Skinner vs. Skinner. 2071—Stetson vs. Brennan. 3168—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 3109—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Fitch. 3162—Lichtenstein Brothers Company vs. Havana and Key West Cigar Company. 2855—Liscomb vs. Lydecker. 1490—Wilmerding vs. Don. 2755—Bidwell vs. Berger. 2027—Johnaning vs. Luttrell. 3376—Hyman vs. McDonald. 3443—Moses vs. Hatch. 3350—Le Boutillier vs. Lucatos. 3309—Wellenkamp vs. Wellenkamp. 2825—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Society for the Prevention of Crime. 3150—Rabohm vs. Auerbach. Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Oliver for the People.

1—Patrick McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

3669—Booth vs. Brennan. 2267—Hausen vs. Chapman Derrick Company. 2721—Piering vs. Schultz. 2751—Draper vs. Tiffany. 2760—Same vs. same. 2530—Haass vs. Kahner. 2776—Vandergrift vs. Cowles Engineering Company. 3112—Waite vs. Naething. 3136—Leary vs. Sterling. 4355—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 3229—Milliken vs. Scott. 3246—Gerrish vs. Ziegler. 3318—McCabe vs. Connell. 3350—Prior vs. Cushman. 3378—Frank vs. Paskiesz. 3403—Culver vs. Brower. 3418—Mack vs. McDonald. 3447—Mulch vs. Collogl. Highest number reached in regular call, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gieg-erich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X. for trial.

3746—Abbott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2989—Moses vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3095—Rosche vs. Union Railway Company. 3675—Donaldson vs. Gunther. 3567—Nally vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3129—Burke vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3187—Abbott vs. Wormser. 3188—Le Chicotte vs. Richmond Railway and Electric Company. 3194—Surhada vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3212—Andrews vss. same. 3219—Sonn vs. Swen